

INSCRIPTIONS OF ORISSA

VOLUME – VI

Srimati Snigdha Tripathy



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PREFACE

In this volume of "Inscriptions of Orissa", I deal with the epigraphs of the Bhanja kings who ruled over different parts of Orissa from the 8th to 12th Century A. D. The rulers of this dynasty did not belong to one and the same branch. In consideration of their titles, invocatory verses in the copper plates and the religion they pursued homogenity of all branches of this dynasty has been established.

The Bhanjas ruled either as subordinate chiefs or as feudatory lords under the Bhauma-karas and later on under the Imperial Gangas This is an attempt to the inscriptions on chronological order which will help the scholars and the students of history in further research on the subject. The inscriptions compiled in this volume have been edited or re-edited by different scholars in different journals.

I am extremely grateful to Padmasri S. N. Rajguru, ex-Epigraphist of the Orissa State Museum, who encouraged and directed to take up the work. The compilation of this volume could not have been possible without his guidance and encouragement. My thanks are due to Dr. H. C. Dash, Superintendent of Museums, who took keen interest and necessary steps for its publication. I am deeply grateful to Sri K N. Mahapatra, the eminent historian, for his ungrudging encouragement and correction of proofs with some important suggestions. I am also thankful to Sri R K. Mishra, Epigraphical Assistant, who helped me in many ways to complete the work.

Bhubaneswar
July, 1974.

AUTHOR

INTRODUCTION

The Bhañjas are known from their inscriptions and other archaeological remains discovered from different parts of Orissa, to be a very old line of vassal kings. Considerable disagreement prevails among the scholars regarding the origin of the Bhañja family of Orissa. Subsequent research on the Bhañja dynasty pushed back the date of the Bhañja kings to the 5th century A.D. Dr. R C Mazumdar records that the Bhañja dynasty is a single dynasty which has survived for a period of 1500 years. This is proved by the archaeological discoveries at Sitābhiñji in the Keonjhar District. From the reading "Śrī Diśābhañja" in the inscriptions at Sitābhiñji, the existence of the Bhañja family can be further pushed back to about the 4th century A. D.

Recently another important inscription has been discovered from the village Asanpat of the Keonjhar District.* On palaeographical grounds this inscription may be assigned to about the 5th century A D. The name of the king occuring in the inscription is Śatṛbhañja, son of Mānabhañja of the Nāga dynasty. Unfortunately we find no link between this inscription and other Bhañja records discovered in different parts of Orissa. Moreover, the Bhañjas in the later period claimed descent from the solar dynasty, where as Śatṛbhañja

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* O. H. R. J., Vol. XIII, pp. 1-8 ff.

of the Asanpat inscription belonged to the Nāga dynasty. So we can not definitely say whether Śatṛbhañja of the Asanpat inscription belonged to the Bhañja dynasty or any other ruling dynasty of his time.

Different interpretations put on the traditional account recorded in some Bhañja copper plates have led the scholars to arrive at different views relating to their origin Some scholars have tried to connect the origin of this family with the tradition of the Mahāvaṇśa, relating the origin of Chandragupta of the Maurya clan. The Mauryas are said to have emanated from the Solar dynasty and the origin of the Solar dynasty as found in the Tibbetan account *Pag Sam Jon Zang** is almost the same as the origin of the Bhañjas as found in their copper plates. Most of the royal families in India trace their origin from the Solar dynasty. But this does not mean that all the royal families claiming descent from the sun belonged to one and the same dynasty.

Some express the opinion that the Bhañjas originally belonged to the aboriginal tribes who used pea-cock as their family totem and lived in the Mayurbhañja area. Subsequently they came to be known as the Bhañja family of Mayurbhañja. In the copper plate inscriptions of the Adi-Bhañjas of Mayurbhañja, we find that the progenitor of the dynasty, Gaṇadaṇḍa Virabhadra was born of a pea-hen's egg and nursed by the sage Vasishṭha. This tradition which we find in the old charters of the family, is current even to-day. Kavisamrāṭ Upendra Bhañja, the greatest classical poet of Orissa, who also belongs to the historical Bhañja family, records the tradition of the sage Vasishṭha in his popular Kāvya Lāvaṇyavati —

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* Part-I by Pal Jor of Tibbet, edited by Rai Bahadur S.C. Dey, B.A.

"विशिष्ट वशिष्ठ पालका   श्रीरामे दत्त राजटीका
से कुले राजा धनञ्जय   समस्त गुणर निलय
तद्भव ताहाङ्क तनुज   नरेश नीलकण्ठ भञ्ज
ताहाङ्क ज्येष्ठ सुत मुहि   उपेन्द्र भञ्ज नाम वहि ॥

The insignia of the lately ruling family of Mayurbhañja is a pea-fowl and the killing of this bird is prohibited throughout the state. Virabhadra has been described as the Ādi-Bhañja in the inscriptions. It is probable that the tradition of the origin of the Ādi-Bhañja from a pea-hen's egg is connected with the name of the old state of Mayurbhañja, which might have also been the name of a person. It is also probable that Virabhadra, the Ādi-Bhañja was further known by the name Mayurabhañja, because of his birth from a pea-hen's egg. In a royal sanad dated A. D 1713–14, the ancestor of the Bhañja family of Mayurbhañja is described as having been born of the egg of a pea-hen and nursed by the sage Vasishṭha.

From the available copper plate inscriptions of this family, it is known that the Mayurbhañja, Keonjhar, Angul, Baudh, Dasapalla, Sonepur, Gumsur regions of Orissa comprised the dominion of the Bhañjas In later period, they were divided into different branches and ruled in different parts of Orissa. It can not, of course, be definitely said that, all the Bhañja families ruling in different parts came from the same stock i. e. from the Ādi-Bhañjas of Mayurbhanja In the copper plate inscriptions of the later Bhañjas of Khiñjali-maṇḍala, we do not find the age old tradition of the origin of the Bhañjas, the *gotra* of the Bhajña houses of Baud, Dasapalla being Kāśyapa.

The traditional history of Keonjhar relates that two brothers, Ādibhañja and Jyotibhañja came from Rajputna and established two principalities, Adipur and Jyotipur respectively on the north and south banks of the river Vaitaraṇi. This

tradition points to the fact that the separation of the Keonjhar line from the Mayurbhanja line took place a short time after the foundation of the Bhañja family in Mayurbhanja. But the definite date of this separation is not known. Again, according to the traditional history of Baud, a scion of the Keonjhar Bhañja line came to Baud and established another Bhañja line. The tradition reveals that this line was founded in the 9th century A D. which can also be gathered from the copper plate charters discovered in that area.

According to the traditional account of Gumsur, the Bhañja dynasty of Gumsur was founded in the 9th century A.D. by a son of the brother of the Bhañja king of Keonjhar. It is known from the Keonjhar account that Keonjhar was carved out from the ancient Mayurbhanja state.

The Bhañjas, in later period claimed descent from the Surya-Vaṃsi Kshatriyas though still later traditions rather sought to trace their origin from the Rajputs in Rajasthan After the Mughal period, the ruling families of Rajputana became well known and famous for courage and bravery. Other ruling families in India, therefore, sought to enhance their pedigrees by attempting to connect their origins with the Rajputs. In case of the Bhañjas we find the same attempt. But this has been rejected on the point that the *Virudas* written in the horoscopes had maintained the age old traditions of the *Virudas* found in the copper plate grants. It is accepted that the Bhañja rulers of Mayurbhanja are the descendants of the ancient Bhañja kings of Khijjinga Koṭṭa (modern Khiching) according to the texts of the copper plate grants. With the material at our disposal, it is not possible to arrive at a definite conclusion about the origin of the Bhañjas of Orissa They had been ruling in Orissa almost continuously since the 4th or 5th century A.D., though their power and status must have varied in different ages.

Uptill now, we are in possession of fortysix inscriptions of the Bhañjas which were issued from different places of Orissa, such as :— Vanjulvaka, Dhṛtipura, Khijjinga Koṭṭa, Kolāḍa-kaṭaka, Angulaka pattana, Vārāḍḍā, Kumārapura, Khollipāti etc. From this we know that the Bhañjas were divided into different branches and ruling as subordinate chiefs under different imperial dynasties in different periods. All these Bhañja families may be broadly divided into three distinct branches :— 1) Ādi-Bhañjas of Khijjinga koṭṭa. 2) Bhañjas of Khiñjali maṇḍala and 3) the Miscellaneous branches of the Bhañjas. As the different branches of the Bhañjas have not been properly distinguished and arranged on chronological order, our first attempt will be to arrange the epigraphical records relating to different branches on chronological order so as to ascertain their period of rules and also their mutual relationship.

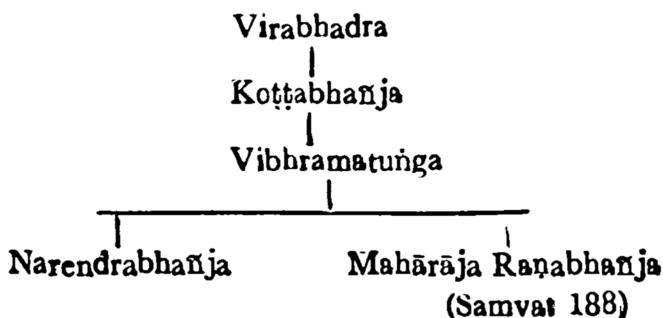
Uptill now, eleven copper plate grants of the Ādi-Bhañjas, issued from Khijjinga koṭṭa have been discovered. They form the chief source for the history of the Ādi-Bhañajas of Khijjinga Koṭṭa who claim descent from Gaṇa-*daṇḍa* Vira-bhadra, born of a pea-hen's egg and brought up by the sage Vasishṭha. The pea-fowl was probably the totem of this family of rulers. The epithet Gaṇadaṇḍa applied to the name of Virabhadra can not be satisfactorily explained The meaning of Gaṇadaṇḍa may be the administrator of a republic. The Keśari copper plate of Satṛbhañja (No. 6) reveals that Virabhadra was the lord of 8800 villages It may mean that, he was the administrator of these villages forming a republic. Some scholars identify Virabhadra with the leader of Śiva's Gaṇa or host of attendants Virabhadra is described as Chakravartisamaḥ (like an emperor).

All the Bhañja grants issued from Khijjinga koṭṭa refer to Koṭṭabhañja as the second ruler who may be regarded as the first historical ruler of the family. It seems that while Virabhadra was a mythical personage, Koṭṭabhañja was the real founder of the Ādi-bhañja family. In most of the inscriptions it is written as follows :—

"तस्यादि भञ्जवंशे रिपुवनदावानलः ख्यातः शुरः शुचिर्विनीतो जातः श्रीकोट्ट भञ्जनामा ... ...

It seems that Koṭṭabhañja was not the immediate successor of Virabhadra and the interval between him and Koṭṭabhañja is not known. We do not find any inscription of Koṭṭabhañja.

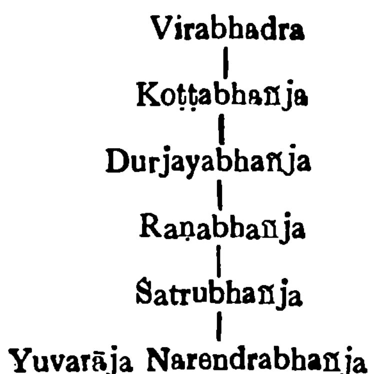
From two Ādipur copper plate inscriptions of Narendrabhañja (No. 4 and 5) we get the following genealogy :—



In both these grants, Narendrabhañja has been described as Śriman No royal title has been borne by him. At the end of the Grant No. 4, Mahārāja Raṇabhañja, who was the son of Vibhramatuṅga and therefore, the brother of Narendrabhañja, granted another village to a Brahmin in the same district. Raṇabhañja has been described here as Mahārāja. It is probable that Raṇabhañja was actually the

crowned king of Khijjinga Koṭṭa and Narendrabhañja was his younger brother. Two dated inscriptions of Raṇabhañja has so far been discovered One is dated in the year 188 (No. 1) and the other in the year 193 (No, 4). According to Dr D. C. Sircar, Narendrabhañja was the elder brother of Raṛabhañja, who died without leaving any issue and was succeeded by his brother Raṇabhañja. But it is clear from the Inscription No 4 that Raṇabhañja was ruling in Samvat 193 where he has been described as Mahārāja.

There are five copper plate inscriptions issued by Raṇabhañja including the Grant No. 4. Out of these, two grants are dated in Samvat 188 Pushy Śu. di 7 (No 1) and Samvat 193 (No. 4.) At the time of issue of the Grant No. 5 Raṇabhañja did not use any royal title. But during Samvat 193 he was distinctly called Mahārāja. From the Keśari Grant of Śatṛbhañja (No. 6) we get the following genealogy—



Śatṛbhanja, the son of Raṇabhañjaa nd the granter of this charter has used the title Mahāmaṇḍalādhipati and Mahārājādhirāja, Parameśvara and he was the crowned king of Khijjinga Koṭṭa. Besides Śatṛbhañja, Raṇabhañja had three other sons who had also granted copper plate charters to

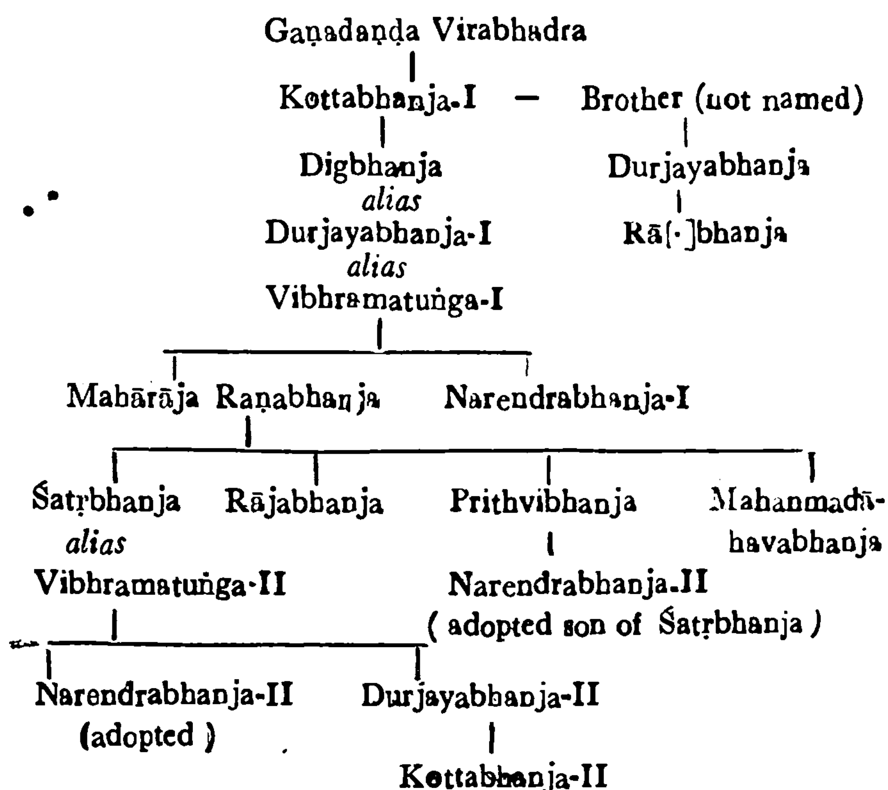
Brahmins from Khijjinga Koṭṭa. The names of these three sons are Rājabhañja, Prithvibhañja and Mahanmadāhava-bhañja. As all the three princess did not use any royal titles for them in their charters, it is difficult to presume that, they ever ascended the throne of Khijjinga Koṭṭa. We may cite instance of this type from C P. No. 4 of Narendrabhañjadeva. Although Narendrabhañja was not the crowned king of Khijjinga Koṭṭa, he issued a charter in favour of a Brāhmaṇa along with his brother Raṇabhañja who was actually the crowned king. From all the copper plate grants of Raṇa-bhañja and his sons, it is clearly known that Śatṛbhañja succeeded the throne of Khijjinga Koṭṭa after Raṇabhañja. The other brothers of Śatṛbhañja were either rulers of small principalities under him or they issued grants with the permi-ssion of Śatṛbhanja from Khijjinga Koṭṭa.

In the Khaṇḍadeuli plate of Raṇabhañja[1], Prithvibhañja is described as the *aupayika* or adopted son of Raṇabhañja. In the Bāmanghati (No. 1) and the Khaṇḍadeuli plates (No. 2) Raṇabhañja has been described as the son of Digbhañja. It seems that Durjayabhañja, father of Raṇabhañja in the Keśari plate (No. 6) had the second name as Digbhañja, sur-named Vibhramatuṅg. From the Keśari Plate (No. 6) we know that Śatṛbhañja had a son named Yuvarāj Narendra-bhañja. His brother Prithvibhañja had also a son named Narendrabhañja. Probably this Narendrabhañja was the adopted son of Satrubhañja and later on succeeded him to the throne of Khijjinga Koṭṭa. The Ādipur plate (No. 11)[2] mentions Durjayabhañja as the son of Vibhra-

1 J. B. O. R. S. Vol. IV, pp. 175 ff

2 E. I. Vol. XXV, pp. 173.

matuṅga and grand son of Raṇabhañja The name Vibhramatuṅga seems to be the *Viruda* of one of the sons of Raṇabhañja. As we have already stated that Śatṛbhañja, son of Raṇabhañja was the crowned king of Khijjinga Koṭṭa, it thus seems possible to suggest that it was Śatṛbhañja who had the Viruda Vibhramatuṅga and was the father of Durjayabhanja of the Ādipur plate. We thus get the names of two sons of Śatṛbhañja i. e., Yuvarāja Narendrabhañja and Durjayabhañja The genealogical chart of the Ādi-Bhañjas of Mayurbhanja may thus be drawn as follows:—



It is known from the Plate No 10 that Koṭṭabhañja had a brother whose son was Durjayabhanja. But the name of the brother is not given (तस्य भ्रातृज...), Koṭṭabhañja had also a son named Durjayabhañja *alias* Vibhramatuṅga who was the father of Mahārāja Raṇabhañja. The names of the successors of Koṭṭabhañja are however, given differently in different records. But, since, all the kings ruled in Khijjinga Koṭṭa, it is probable that the differences are mainly due to the same king having different names, as we find in the Bhauma-Kara dynasty as well as other branches of the Bhañja dynasty.

Khijjinga Koṭṭa has been identified with modern Khiching, 92 miles N. W. from Baripada in the district of Mayurbhanja. Several ancient monuments, with great archaeological importance are found here, which prove that Khijjinga Koṭṭa, the capital of the Ādibhañjas of Mayurbhanja can be no other place than the modern Khiching. Koṭṭāśrama the birth place of Virabhadra seems to repesent Khijjinga Koṭṭa or a locality in its suburbs. In Sanskrit, Koṭṭa means fort. Thus Khijjinga Koṭṭa was a fortified place.

The Ādi-Bhanjas were all Śaivites and used invocatory verses in their copper plate grants in praise of Śiva-Natarāja. We find the following Praśasti of Śiva in their inscriptions :—

स्वस्ति सकलभुवनैकनाथो-
भवभयभिदुरो भवो भवानीशः ।
विविध समाधि विधिज्ञः सर्वज्ञो वः शिवायास्तु ॥

The place names mentioned in their grants showed that the kingdom of the Ādi-Bhañjas of Mayurbhanja included

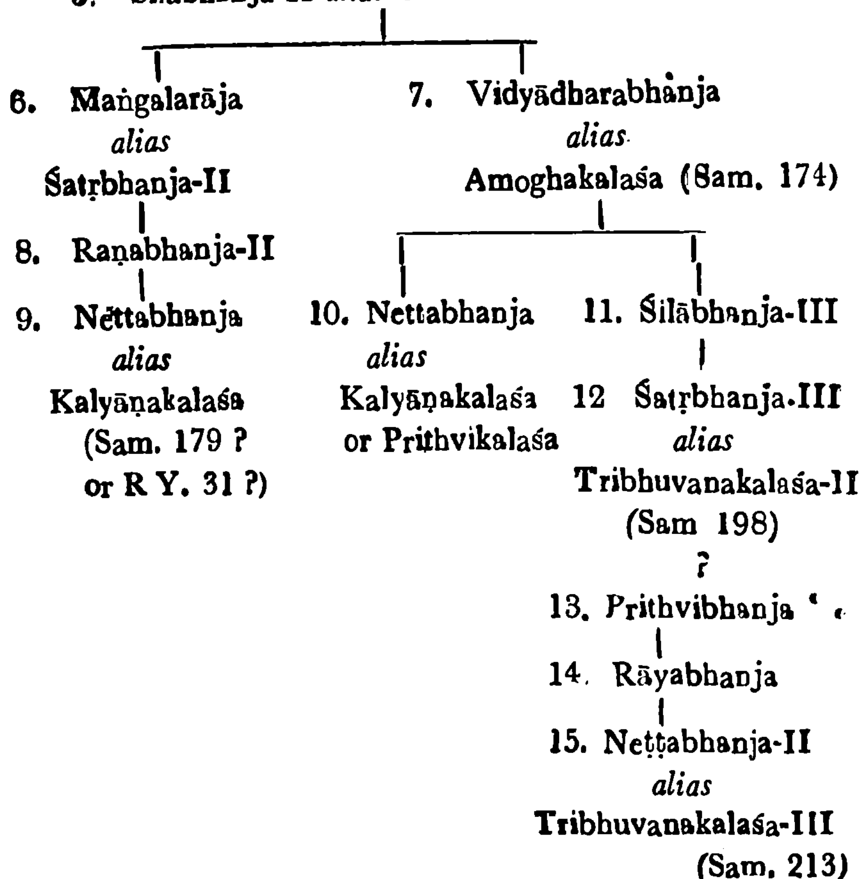
the parts of the present districts of Mayurbhanja and Keonjhar in Orissa and parts of Singbhum in Bihar.

Bhañjas of Khiñjalimaṇḍala :—

Unfortunately we have no record to connect the Bhañjas of Khiñjalimaṇḍala with the Ādi-Bhañjas of Mayurbhanja. It is probable that a branch of the Ādi-Bhañja family migrated to Khiñjali, where they founded a kingdom The name of Khiñjali is not found in any records of the other ruling family of Orissa. Perhaps this was coined after the name Khijjinga. From the records of the Bhañjas of Khinjalimaṇḍala, we know that these later Bhanjas were egg-born (Aṇḍaja-Vaṃśa-prabhavaḥ). This proves that the Ādi-Bhañjas and the Khiñjali-Bhañjas belonged to one and the same family.

Bhañjas of Khiñjalimaṇḍala have been divided into two branches, as earlier Bhañjas of Khiñjalimaṇḍala and the later Bhañjas of Khiñjalimaṇḍala, as there was another later Bhañja line ruling over Kolaḍa in the Ganjam region and claiming to have ruled over Khiñjali This earlier Bhañjas of Khiñjalimaṇḍala, are, no doubt, the most prominent of the different branches of the Bhañja dynasty. There is fairly a good number of inscriptions of different kings of this branch from which we are able to construct a genealogical history The pedegree of this branch runs as follows :—

1. Śilābhañja-I *alias* Āṅgaḍi
2. Śatṛbhañja-I *alias* Gandhata
3. Yathāśukhadeva *alias* Raṇabhañja-I
4. Pallagambhiradeva *alias* Digbhañja or Diśābhañja



The first phase of this branch begins with Śilābhañja-I *alias* Āngaḍi, But he has left us no recrod. A number of inscriptions of his son, grand son and great-grand son help us to make out his name. These inscriptions were issued from Dhṛtipura, the capital of this branch of the Bhañja ruling family. Two inscriptions of the second king of this dynasty, Śrī Śatṛbhañjadeva-I are at present known to us.

The first copper plate grant is not dated and Śatṛbhañjadeva has been described as the son of Srī Śilābhañjadeva. But the second epigraph is dated in his 15th regnal year and mentions him as the successor of Āṅgaḍi Although the relationship between Āṅgaḍi and Śatṛbhañja-I is not known, it can be presumed from the records of Śatṛbhañja-I and his son Raṇabhañja-I that Āṅgaḍi's real name was Śilābhañja, father of Śatṛbhañja-I. The name Āṅgaḍi was only an epithet.

Śatṛbhañja is simply known as Rāṇaka and his religious title was Paramavaiṣṇava. It is interesting to note that, although he embraced Vaiṣṇavism, the invocatory verses used in his copper plate grants are in praise of God Śiva. The predecessors of Śatṛbhañja were probably Śaivites and used these invocatory verses in their grants in praise of Śiva-Naṭarāja, though we have not yet found any such grants of Śilābhañja or his predecessors. The Bhañjas of Mayurbhanja and these earlier Bhañjas of Khiñjalimaṇḍala, all used Śiva's *praśasti* in their grants. Invocation of Śiva had become conventional during the time of Śatṛbhañja. So he did not give up these conventional verses in his documents even after he embraced Vaiṣṇavism.

From his royal title Rāṇaka, it can be presumed that he was a sub-ordinate king under some imperial power, probably the Bhauma-Karas. We find two of the copper plate grants of Raṇabhañja of the Ādi-Bhañja family using years of the Bhauma era 188 and 193. In some of the copper plate grants of the later Bhañjas of Khiñjalimaṇḍala, years of the Bhauma Samvat have been used. Thus the Bhañjas were contempo-

raries of the Bhauma-Karas, like other contemporary minor dynasties, such as, the Tuṅgas, the Nandodbhavas, the Sulkies etc.

The Sonepur Grant (No 12) of Śatṛbhañja was issued after his 15th regnal year as it is known from this record that the engraver whose name was Śivanāga, son of Pāṇḍi, is not mentioned in his Kumurakela charter (No. 13). This Śivanāga served Śatṛbhañja's son Raṇabhañja upto his 26th regnal year.

Śatṛbhañja ruled for more than 15 years During his time Khiñjalimaṇḍala was divided into two parts as he is called the master of "Ubhaya Khiñjalimaṇḍala", the capital of which was Dhṛtipura.

We have nine copper plate grants of the third ruler Raṇabhañja of this branch which are all dated in his regnal year, except one, the 'Baud undated Grant No. 24. In the earlier part of his reign, he is distinctly called Rāṇaka. But during the later part of his reign he used the title Mahārāja, that is in his 54th regnal year (भञ्जामल कुलतिलको महाराज श्री रणभञ्जदेवः कुशली) in striking contrast to the epithet Rāṇaka applied to his name in his earlier grants No inscription of this ruler is available for the period between the Baud plates dated in the 26th regnal year and the Baud grant dated in his 54th regnal year. It is probable that during this long period of 28 years, Raṇabhañja was engaged in fighting with some neighbouring kings, whom he ultimately defeated and extended his kingdom. This is proved by the use of the epithet Mahārāja in his grant of the 54th year.

His last grant is dated in the 58th regnal year After this no grant of this king is available So we may be sure that he ruled atleast for 58 years We notice one peculiarity in his grants, that is, change of faith from Saivism to Vaiṣṇavism and reversion to the faith of his forefathers at the end In the beginning of his rule,that is in his 9th regnal year he was a 'Paramamāheśvara' and from his 11th regnal to 26th regnal year he was a Paramavaiṣṇava. But in the closer part of his reign, that is in his 54th and 58th regnal years he was again Paramamāheśvara. But he used the conventional invocatory verses in praise of Śiva-Naṭarāja in all of his grants

The Patna Museum Plates (No 16) mentions the name of his queen as Vijyā or Vidyā who was the daughter of Rāṇaka Niyārṇama or Niyārṇava. It is very probable that this Niyārṇava is the same Niyārṇṇava mentioned in the Santa-Bommāli plates of Gaṅga Devendravarman,* as the father of Bhimakhedi and the grand father of Dharmakheḍi, belonging to the Kādamva family of Jayantyāpura. We may thus assign Raṇabhañja's reign to the middle or last quarter of the 10th century A.D. It is known from this inscrip ion that the Bhañjas had matrimonial alliances with the Kādamvas who were feudatories under the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga nagara

It has already been said that the Bhañjas were sometimes ruling as feudatories under the Bhauma-Karas But when the Somavamsis rose in power, they drove out the Bhañjas, who were ruling in the Baud - Sonepur area, to the Ganjam region. This is corroborated by the fact that,

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* J. A. H. R S. Vol. III, p. 178 ff.

Gandbāṭapāṭi maṇḍala, called after the name of its head-quarters Gandhāṭapāṭi; founded by Śatṛbhañja Gandhāṭa, came into the possession of Mahāśivagupta Yayāti-I, a very powerful sovereign of the Soma dynasty, who granted a village in this region in his 15th regnal year [1] (कोशलदेश प्रतिवद्ध गन्धटपाटिमण्डले उत्तरपल्लीय निविण्डा ग्रामे···)

In another inscription of the same Somavamsi sovereign issued in his 9th regnal year we find the name of the town Śilābbanjapāṭi situated in Oḍradeśa, (ओड्रदेशे श्री शिलाभञ्ज पाटि वास्तव्याय···)[2]. This town seems to have been founded by and named after Śilābhañja-I *alias* Āngaḍi. These facts suggest that, Mahāśivagupta Yayāti-I drove out the Bhañjas from the Mahānadi valley to the hilly Ganjam region during the last quarter of the 10th century A.D.

The Somavamsis who first ruled over the Kośala territory or the western part of Orissa comprising the present Patna, Sambalpur, Sonepur and the neighbouring regions gradually spread over other parts of Orissa. The kingdom of Raṇabhañja and his predecessors included the region of Sonepur, Baudh and Dasapalla. From this region, the successors of Raṇabhañja were driven out to the south by the Somavamsi rulers when they occupied Utkala or Oḍra. Thus with Raṇabhañja, ended the first period of the rule of the early Bhañja dynasty of Khiñjalimaṇḍala. We do not find any other inscription of this period after Raṇabhañja-I from the upper Orissa region where Raṇabhañja-I and his father Śatṛbhañja-I had ruled.

1. E I. Vol. XI, p. 96
2. E. I. Vol. III, p. 353.

In all the copper plate grants (except No. 13)[1] issued from Dhṛtipura, the capital of the earlier Bhañjas of Khiñjali-maṇḍala, the *Praśasti* commences with the following invocatory verse referring to Śiva-Naṭarāja who seems to be the God of devotion of the family :—

"संहारकाल-हुतभुग्विकराल-घोर
संभ्रान्तकिंकर-कृतान्त नितान्त भिन्नं ।
भिन्नान्धकासुर महागहनातपत्रं
वद्भैरवं हरवपुः भवतः प्रपातु ॥"

Dhṛtipura, the capital of this branch has not yet been identified properly. The inscriptions issued from Dhṛtipura are generally found in the Sonepur, Baudh and Dasapalla regions. Hence, Dhṛtipura was some-where in one of these three regions

The second period of their rule begins with Śilā-bhañja-II *alias* Tribhuvanakalaśa. Only one grant of this king has been discovered so far, which was issued from Vañjul-vaka in his second regnal year.[2] For the first time, we know from this record that the Bhañjas of Khiñjalimaṇḍala, ruling from Vanjulavaka and as well as their predecessors who had been ruling from Dhṛtipura, had their secondary or coronation names. Śilābhañja had his secondary name as Tribhuvana-kalaśa. During the first period of their rule the capital was

1. Satrbhañja-I was a follower of Vaishnavism. In this grant the *Praśasti* begins with the invocation of Vishnu.

2. Dr. D.C. Sircar reads as first regnal year – E. I. Vol. XXVIII, pp. 272-78 ff.

at Dhṛtipura while in the second period, the capital was shifted to Vanjulvaka The reason for the shifting of the capital was due to the invasion of the Somavamsi rulers which has been discussed before. Śilābhañja-II had two sons namely Śatṛbhañja-Maṇgalarāja and Vidyādharabhañja *alias* Amogha-kalaśa. Probably they had short reigns, which is known from the fact that an officer named Stambha and a goldsmith named Durggadeva served his son Vidyādharabhañja and grand son Neṭṭabhañja *alias* Kalyāṇakalaśa-II.

Śilābhañja-II's successor was Śri Śatṛbhañja-II *alias* Maṅgalarāja who flourished before the middle of the 11th century A. D. It is not known whether he is a direct descendant of Raṇabhañja or not. It should be noticed that his inscription refers neither to Dhṛtipura, the capital of Raṇabhañja nor to Vanjulvaka, the later capital of his successors The invocatory verse of his charter being used in the charters issued from Vanjulvaka, the mode of issuing the grant and the palaeography; all these suggest that he belonged to the Vanjulvaka branch of the Bhañjas of Khiñjalimaṇḍala The use of the numerical symbols instead of decimal figures in his record suggests that he flourished before the 11th century A.D.

There is difference of opinion among the scholars regarding the date mentioned in his charters. The date of the grant is read by Sri S. N Rajguru as Śaka Samvat 1012, Kārttika Śu. di 11, corresponding to 1090 A.D R. D. Banerji reads the date as Samvat 800 of the Vikrama Era, Kārttika Śu. di. 8, corresponding to 732 A. D According to Dr. D. C. Sircar, "the charter was issued on the 11th day of Kārttika in the king's 14th regnal year. There is hardly any doubt about the fact that king Śatṛbhañja Maṅgalarāja flourished in the

Vanjulvaka area considerably after the reign of Raṇabhañja-I*
Probably the names of Yathāsukhadeva and Mallagambhira-deva given in the genealogical chart in his record were the secondary names of Raṇabhañja-I and Digbhañja or Diśā-bhañja-I respectively.

There are altogether two copper plate inscriptions of Vidyādharabhañja-Amoghakalaśa, son of Śilābhañja-II *alias* Tribhuvanakalaśa-I. He was a follower of Saivism and called himself 'Paramamāheśvara' He assumed the royal title Mahārāja and probably he was a powerful king (भञ्जामल कुल-तिलको महाराज श्री विद्याधर भञ्ज:) The name of his chief queen was Trikaliṅga Mahādevi

The next king of this dynasty is Raṇabhañja, son of Śatrbhañja But we do not find any record of this king and no relation of him with Vidyādharabhañja has yet been established We do not know also whether he actually ascended the throne. After Raṇabhañja-II, his son Neṭṭabhañja *alias* Kalyāṇakalaśa succeeded to the throne of Vanjulavaka.

Seven inscriptions of Neṭṭabhañja *alias* Kalyāṇakalaśa are at present known. Out of these, three of his copper plate grants are dated (Nos 28, 30 and 31). There is controversy about the date mentioned in No, 28 which has been read by Dr K, C. Panigrahi as 917. But it may be read as 24 or 54 which may be taken as the regnal year of the king. The C.P. No. 30 is dated in the regnal year 31. The C.P. No 31 which is dated in Samvat 179 (?) has created difference of opinion among the scholars Pandit S. N. Rajguru reads the Samvat

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* I. H. Q. Vol. XXVIII, p. 229.

as 59 or 79. According to Sri C. C. Dasgupta it should be 279. But if it is taken as the Bhauma Samvat, then it can not be Samvat 279, as the Bhauma Samvat was in vogue upto 220 years from its commencement The Samvat will therefore be either 179 or only 79.

According to some scholars there were two Neṭṭabhañjas *alias* Kalyāṇakalaśa ruling from Vanjulvaka at the same period They were altogether different rulers as their genealogy differs.* It is interesting to note that a goldsmith named Durggadeva served three generations namely Śilabhañja-I, Vidyādharabhañja and Neṭṭabhañja *alias* Kalyāṇakalaśa. We find the name of this goldsmith in the grants of both Neṭṭabhañjas which reveals that they were one and the same. Four of his copper plate inscriptions describe Neṭṭabhañja as the son of Raṇabhañja (who has been identified as Raṇabhañja-II) and in two grants he has been described as the son of Vidyādharabhañja. It seems probable that he was the adopted son of Vidyādharabhañja, who had another son named Śilābhañja-III. As Neṭṭabhañja was the eldest son, naturally he became the successor of Vidyādharabhañja. He was a Paramamāheśvara. But during the later part of his reign he embraced Vaishnavism and assumed the title 'Paramavaiṣṇava'.

In his Orissa Museum Plates (No. 28), mention has been made of a reservoir which was named after Rāṇaka Raṇabhañja-I (*Raṇabhañja Vandha*) who had ruled from Dhṛtipura. He was no doubt, the most prominent ruler of the Bhañja

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* E I. Vol XXVII, p: 337

dynasty of Khinjalimaṇḍala who became Mahārāja in the later part of his reign. We find the maximum number of copper plate records of this ruler from the Baud-Sonepur area. To commemorate his memory, a reservoir was constructed and named as *Raṇabhañja Vandha* It is already stated that after the death of Raṇabhañja, the Bhañjas were ousted by Yayāti-I from the Baud region to the Ganjam hills. The copper plate inscriptions of his successors are generally found in the Ganjam area. After Raṇabhañja-I, no inscription of his successors was issued from Dhṛtipura.

No record of Śilābhañja-III of this dynasty having been discovered so far, there is no evidence to show that he ever ascended the throne. His name appears to have been mentioned in the copper plate grants of his son Śatṛbhañja-III *alias* Tribhuvanakalaśa-II.

Two copper plate records of Śatṛbhañja-III *alias* Tribhuvanakalaśa-II are available, both of which were issued in Samvat 198. The inscriptions are important for the fact that they give a clue to determine the starting point of the Bhauma Era. It is now an accepted fact that this era started from 736-37 A D.

In both the grants Śatṛbhañja has been styled as Rāṇaka and Paramavaiṣṇava. His predecessors, however, used the traditional title of Paramamāheśvara. These kings being subordinate to their contemporary overlord Daṇḍimahādevī and her father Lalitabhāra of the Bhaumakara dynasty, were influenced by the then popular Vaiṣṇavism. In the history of the Bhaumakaras also, we find that towards the later part of the 9th century A. D. Tribhuvanamahādevī, who was the

daughter of Svabhāvatuṅga *alias* Janamejaya Mahābhāvaguptá of Dakshiṇa Kośala, changed her religious title from Paramamāheśvari to Paramavaiṣṇavi Actually the cult of Neo-Vaiṣṇavism came to Orissa towards the second half of the 9th century A. D. In all the charters, issued from Vanjulvaka the praśasti commences with the invocatory verse referring to Śiva-Naṭarāja who seems to be the presiding deity of the dynasty. Even after adopting Vaiṣṇavism and using the title of Paramavaiṣṇava, Śatṛbhañja *alias* Tribhuvanakalaśa did not give up the conventional verse in praise of Śiva in his documents.

Another later Bhañja king of Vanjulvaka is Rāṇaka Neṭṭabhañja *alias* Tribhuvanakalaśa who may be identified as Neṭṭabhañja-II *alias* Tribhuvanakalaśa-III. Only one copper plate inscription of this king has so far been discovered We do not find any connection between Śatṛbhañja-III and Neṭṭa-bhañja-III as the genealogy given in this record is altogether different from other records issued from Vanjulvaka. The interval between the reigns of these two kings are only 15 years as there is a date mentioned in this charter which has been deciphered as Samvat 213. This is the lattest known year of the Bhauma era used in the Bhañja inscriptions. The corresponding year in the Christian era will be A. D. 736-37+213=949-50 A.D. The genealogy given in this grant is as follows :—

Prithvibhañja
|
Rāyabhañja
|
Neṭṭabhañja *alias* Tribhuvanakalaśa.

Prithvibhañja and Rāyabhañja are not far removed from Śatṛbhañja-III or Neṭṭabhañja-I and may have been

their co-brothers or sons It is not known whether they were actually rulers Neṭṭabhañja-II was a worshipper of Viṣṇu and assumed the title of Paramavaiṣṇava. Like his predecessor Śatṛbhañja-III he had also not changed the traditional invocatory verse in praise of Śiva-Naṭarāja in his document.

After Neṭṭabhañja-II, no inscription is available of the Bhañjas of Khinjalimaṇḍala, issued from Vanjulvaka. During the 12th and 13th centuries A. D. the Bhañjas of Khinjalimaṇḍala must have owed allegiance to the imperial Gaṅgas. It is known from the copper plate grants of Aniyankabhima-III of the Gaṅga dynasty[1] and Jayabhañja and Yaśabhañja of Khinjalimaṇḍala.[2]

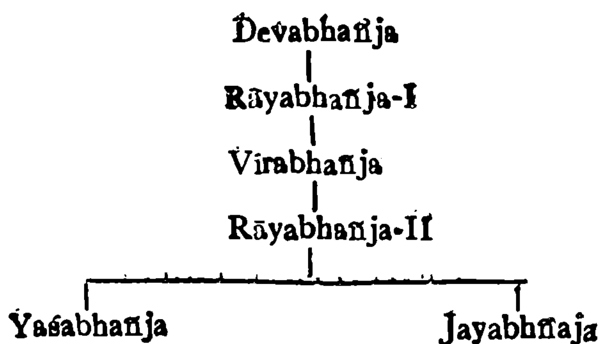
The donee of the Kapoteśvara plate of Aniyankabhīma-III is identical with the donee of the Antirigam plates of Yaśabhañja and Jayabhañja. The name of the donee is Jagadhara Śarman, son of Dharādhara Śarman, grand son of Śrīdhara Śarman and great grand son of Ananta Śarman who belonged to the Takāri-Vipra family of Madhyadeśa and resided in the village of Paṭṭavāḍapāṭaka in Kontarāvaṅga vishaya of Dakshiṇa Toshala He belonged to Bhāradvāja *gotra*, Āṅgirasa-Vārhaspatya-Bhāradvāja *pravara* and a student of the Mādhyandina-Śākhā of Yayurved.

According to the copper plate inscription of Yaśabhañja, he defeated one Jagadekamalla whom H Kriṣṇa Śāstri identifies with "one of the W. Chalukya king of Kalyani,

1. O. H. R. J. Vol. IX, pp. 19-29 ff.
2. E.I. Vol. XVIII, p. 298 ff. and Vol. XIX, p. 41-45 ff.

perhaps Permā-Jagadekamalla-II himself (C. 1138 – 51 A D.) or one of the feudatories.[1] But according to Sri S.N. Rajguru Jagadekamalla *alias* Vira Pāṇḍyadeva, a feudatory king of Jagadekamalla-II, the Western Chalukya king suffered defeat at the hands of Yaśabhañja who himself was a feudatory of Gajapati Aniyankabhima-III. Dr D. C. Sircar identifies this Jagadekamalla with the Chalukya king Jayasiṃha Jagadekamalla (C. 1015 – 42 A D) "who is celebrated in history for his conflict with the mighty Chola monarch Rajendra-I."[2] But the view of Dr. Sircar is untenable.

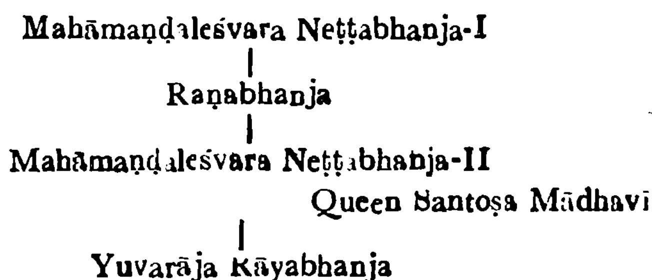
It is probable that Yaśabhañja, being a companion to Aniyankabhima-III's expedition to the South Indian territories, defeated Jagadekamalla *alias* Vira Pāṇḍyadeva. Thus Yaśabhañja and his brother Jayabhañja who were contemporaries of the Imperial Gaṅga king Aniyankabhima-III (A.D 1211 – 1238) lived in the first quarter of the 13th century A D. The pedegree of the Bhañjas of Khinjalimaṇḍala as found in the two Antirigam plates of Jayabhañja and Yaśabhañja is given below :—



1. E. I. Vol. XVIII, p. 290 ff.
2. I.H.Q. Vol. XXVIII, p. 231.

During the later period, the Bhañjas were divided into several branches and ruled in different parts of Khinjalimaṇḍala The copper plate grants were issued from different places such as Kolāḍa-Kaṭaka, Kumārapura, Khollipāṭi etc. The charters of Jayabhañja and Yaśabhañja were issued from Kolāḍa-Kaṭaka. It is already stated that after Śatṛbhañja-III, who introduced Vaiṣṇavism in the family, all the subsequent rulers embraced the same religion. Jayabhañja mentions in his inscription (Plate No. 38) that he embraced Śrī Vaiṣṇavism which was then popular in South India as well as in Orissa.

Another later Bhañja king who granted a village in Khinjalimaṇḍala was Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Neṭṭabhañja, son of Raṇabhañja and grand son of Neṭṭabhañja His capital was at Kumārapura He was a contemporary of the Gaṅga king named Kirttirājadeva.* The donee of the grant of Neṭṭabhañjadeva was Bāpanna who was also the donee of the Phulasar copper plate grant of Kirttirājadeva He was the son of Guheśvara and grand son of Santoṣakara. Both the grants were discovered from the same place in the village of Phulasara in the Ganjam district. We find the following genealogy in the charter of Neṭṭabhañja :—



* J.A.H.R.S. Vol. III, p. 30 ff.

Another Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Neṭṭabhañja is found in the Bhanjanagar copper plate grant (No 40) who is also the grand son of Neṭṭabhañja. His capital was at Khollipāṭi which may be identified with modern Khallikote The genealogical list found in his grants is as follows :—

Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Neṭṭabhanja-I
|
Rājaputra Maṅgalakalaśa
|
Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Neṭṭabhanja-II
Queen Mahādevi Śri Śri Māhāyi.
|
Yuvarāja Prithvibhañja

Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Nettabhañja-II of both the above grants (Nos. 39 and 40) seem to have represented a different branch of the later Bhañja family who were ruling from Kumārapura, Khollipāti etc. But the similarity in the style of the records, the Praśasti verses and the name of queen of Neṭṭabhañja-II reveal that they were the same person. The two grants were issued from two different places which were the victorious camps of the ruler and not the capital town of the kingdom.

The kingdom of Khinjalimaṇḍala which comprised the Baud and Sonepur region and later on extended to the South, can not be definitely identified. The records of the earlier Bhañjas of Khinjalimaṇḍala refer to two Khinjalis (उभय खिञ्जलि-मण्डल) which had been identified by some scholars with the regions on the northern and southern banks of the Mahānadi and its immediate neighbourhood. But in later period, when the Somavaṃsis invaded Orissa, they drove out the Bhañjas to the Ganjam region It is quite probable that

the Bhañjas continued to rule in Khinjali even beyond 15th century A. D. as feudatory chiefs Dr. R. C Mazumdar identifies Khinjali with a place called by the same name and situated between Aska and Berhampur in the Ganjam district where some Bhañja families are still living.*

Vanjulvaka, the later capital of the Bhañjas of Khinjalimaṇḍala has also not been properly identified. Most of the copper plate grants issued from Vanjulvaka have been discovered in the Ganjam district. Again, some of the place names mentioned in these records have been identified with the villages situated in this region. It may be said that Vanjulvaka was a place situated somewhere in the district of Ganjam. Pandit B Mishra identified it with Banjaniā in Gumsur in the Ganjam district

During the second period of their rule, the invocatory verses used by the rulers of this dynasty were completely changed. We find the following invocation of Śiva in the charters of Śilābhañja-II *alias* Tribhuvanakalaśa and his successors :—

जयतु कुसुमवाणप्राणविक्षोभ दक्षं
स्वकिरणपरिवेषोर्जितय जीर्णेन्दुलेखं
त्रिभुवनभवनान्तर्द्योतभास्वत्प्रदीपः
कनकनिकष गौरं वभ्रु नेत्रं हरस्य ॥
शेषाहेरिव ये फणाः प्रविलसन्त्युद्भास्वरेन्दु त्विषः
प्रालेयाचलश्रृङ्गकोटय इव स्वङ्गन्ति येत्युन्नताः ।
नृत्याटोपविघट्टिता इव भुजा राजन्ति ये शाम्भवा-
स्ते सर्व्वाघविघातिनः हरसरित्तोयोर्म्मयः पान्तु वः ॥

* History and culture of the Indian People, Vol. IV, p. 73 ff.

Miscellaneous Branches of the Bhañja dynasty :—

A few records of different Bhañja kings have been discovered which have no connection with the main branches of the Bhañja dynasty i. e ; the Bhañjas of Khinjalimaṇḍala and the Bhañjas of Khijjinga Koṭṭa. Some of these records belong to the 8th or 9th century A. D., but the rest are of a much later period than the other Bhañjas of Khinjalimaṇḍala. The donors of these grants, unlike other Bhañja rulers of the main branches, do not trace the origin of their family to a pea-hen's egg nor speak of Vasishṭha-Muni as the protector of their family.

Neṭṭabhañja whose charter was issued from Angulaka-pattana, is one of rulers of these miscellaneous branches of the Bhañja dynasty. From palaeographical point of view, it belongs to the 8th or 9th century A. D. Ofcourse, there is a date mentioned in the 56th line of the charter which Pandit Binayak Mishra reads as Samvat 98 But the numerical symbol of the tenth place used after the Samvat is doubtful. It should be read as 65 or 75. According to Pandit Mishra, "As the present record, which is the earliest of all the Bhañja records so far discovered, does not mention the family which its donor belonged to as Bhañja, it is probable that this family came to be known as Bhañja in later times owing to Bhañja affix used by its early rulers."*

We are quite familiar with the name of Neṭṭabhañja, in the genealogies of the different branches of the Bhañja dynasty. The donor of this grant was a Paramamāheśvara,

* J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XVII, p. 104-18 ff.

The invocatory verses written in his charter are not conventional as those of the Bhañjas of Khinjalimaṇḍala. The emblem on the seal also differ from that of the other Bhañja seals. It contains the figure of a lion in place of bull and crescent. Angulakapattana, where from the charter was issued has been identified with modern Angul.

There was another Neṭṭabhañja whose charter was discovered from Banatumva of the district of Ganjam The date has been fixed as the 8th century A. D. on the basis of palaeography. The charter describes this king as a scion of the Dṛmarājakula (family of Dṛmarāja) and as representingt he hundredth generation of this royal family. There is no connection of this Neṭṭabhañja family with other kings bearing the same name in the family of the Bhañjas of the Khinjalimaṇḍala.

Dr. D. C. Sircar identifies him with Neṭṭabhañja of Navāngulakapattana (No. 41) on the basis of palaeography and the style of the record.* But we do not find any similarity between these two records so far as the style of the charter is concerned. On the other hand, Neṭṭabhañja of Bānatumva plates (No. 44) was ruling in the Ganjam region in the south where as Neṭṭabhañja of the Baudh plates (No. 41) had the kingdom in the Cuttack-Dhenkanal area in the north-east as known from their grants.

Neṭṭabhañja of the charter under discussion has been described as a Paramabrāhmanya and Paramamāheśvara. The invocatory verses used in praise of Śiva in this charter are not found in any literary works. It may be presumed that

* E. I. Vol. XXVIII, p. 261 ff.

these verses were composed by some Śaiva Āchāryas of the 8th or 9th century A D which influenced the poets of the royal courts. Another interesting point is that the later Bhañjas of Khinjalimaṇḍala ruled over the same region where Neṭṭa-bhañja ruled during the 8th century A. D.

One of the later Bhañja kings named Solaṇabhañja (Plate No. 42) who may be placed in the 14th century A D. trace his origin to the family of the sage Kāśyapa. He was a Maṇḍalādhipati and the territories ruled over by him roughly comprised the tracts now known as Sonepur, Baudh and Athmallik region of Orissa. He was a Paramavaiṣṇava.

Another Bhañja king, Kanakabhañja, son of Durjaya-bhañja and grand son of Solaṇabhañja does not also trace the origin of his family to the egg of a pea-hen, but states it in a vague and general way on the basis of the gotra name of the family, that the Bhañjas in olden days, descended from Kāśyapamuni The seal of Kanakabhañja contains the emblem of a lotus which is completely different from those used by the earlier Bhañjas of Khinjalimaṇḍala or of Mayurbhanja.

The verses which the Bhañjas of Khinjalimaṇḍala used in their charters are altogether wanting in this record. Kanaka-bhañja, with his father and grandfather belong no doubt, to a family which can not be directly connected with that of the earlier Bhañjas of Khinjalimaṇḍala. His kingdom comprised the Baud region. From the text of his charter it is quite clear that it relates to a village of Baud which was bounded on the north by the river Tel forming the natural boundary line between Baud and Sonepur.

The Bhañjas were mainly ruling as sub-ordinate chiefs, having the royal titles of Rāṇaka, Maṇḍalādhipatis, under the Bhaumakarās, Somavaṃsis and the Imperial Gaṅgas etc, with whom they sometimes established matrimonial alliances. Only a few kings assumed the royal titles of Mahārāja and Parameśvara. These titles and the fact that they issued charters without reference to their overlords indicate that they were atleast defacto independent rulers Their political influence on their overlords, in some cases was not insignificant.

The Bhañja rulers whose rule continued for more than fifteen hundred years over a large portion of the hilly tracts of Orissa,played an important role in the political and cultural histories of this state. The architecture and sculpture of Orissa during their rule show a far greater progress and development. The ruins of temples and images at Khiching, Kosaleswar temple at Ānandapur (C. 10th century A. D), Nilamādhava and Siddheswar temples in Baud, brick temple at Haripur and the temples of later age built by the Bhañja kings found at Kulāḍagaḍa and Buguda show a very high development of art and architecture under the Bhañjas The paintings on the walls of the Biranchināräyaṇa temple at Buguda, depicting the scenes from the Rāmāyaṇa are the unique in its conception and execution. The Nilamādhava and Siddheśvara temples at Gandharādhi in Baud, which are called twin temples, were built by Śrī Gandhaṭa *alias* Śatṛbhañja-I. They resemble the Paruśurāmeśvara temple in all aspects. The image of Nilamādhava is of being chlorite stone is a masterpiece of Orissan art.

The contribution made by the Bhañja kings to Oriya literature is of no less importance Dhanañjayabhañja,

Upendrabhañja, Trivikramabhañja and Ghanabhañja of the Ghumusur Bhañja family were authors of great repute. Nārāyaṇabhañja of Baud Bhañja line wrote a Sanskrit Kāvya "Rukmini Pariṇaya"*

Orissa State Museum,
Bhubaneswar-6.

Srimati Snigdha Tripathy,
Epigraphist.

* The Palmleaf manuscript containing this Kāvya is preserved in the Orissa State Museum. (No. L 183.)

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ABBREVIATIONS

E I. = Epigraphia Indica

J. B. O. R S = Journal of Bihar & Orissa Research Society

I. H. Q. = Indian Historical Quarterly.

J. A. S. B. = Journal of Asiatic Society, Bengal.

J. K. H. R. S. = Journal of Kalinga Historical Research Society.

O. H. R. J. = Orissa Historical Research Journal.

J. A. H R. S. = Journal of Andhra Historical Research Society.

C = Capital

D = District

V = Village

R = River

P = Province

T = Town



CONTENTS

SECTION – II
BHANJAS OF KHINJALIMAṆḌALA

Page

SUPPLEMENTARY



No. 1

BĀMANGHĀTI PLATE OF RAṆABHANJADEVA

1.	Donor	Śrī Raṇabhañjadeva, son of Śrī Digbhañjadeva.
2.	Title	
3.	Place of issue	Khijjinga-Koṭṭa
4.	Date	Samvat 188 Pushya Śu. di 7.
5.	Officers	
6.	Topography	(1) Khijjingakoṭṭa (Fort) (2) Koroṇḍiya Vishaya (D) (3) Devakuṇḍa Vishaya (D) (4) Timoṇḍirā (V) (5) Nānkola (V) (6) Jamvupadraka (V) (7) Pasantā (V)
7.	Donee	Sāmanta Baḍhāka, son of Muṇḍi Sāmanta.
8.	Authority	Edited by Babu Pratap Chandra Ghosh, in J. A. S. B Vol XL, Part-I (1871) pp. 161-167.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

Obverse

१। ॐ[1] स(स्व)स्ति। सकलभुवनैकनाथो भ-
२। वभयभिदुरो भवोभवानीशः विविध समा-
३। धिविधिज्ञः सर्वज्ञोवः शिवायास्तुः। आसी-
४। त्कोट्या(ट्टा)श्रममहातपोवनाधिष्ठाने मायूराण्ड
५। भीरवागणदण्ड वीरभद्राख्यः प्रतिपक्षनिधन द-
६। क्षो वशो(शि)ष्ठमुनिपालितो नृपतिः॥ तस्यादिभ
७। ञ्जवन्से वशे) रिपुवनदावानलः ख्यातः शुरः शुचि
८। र्विनीतोजातः श्रीकोट्टभञ्ज नामा पुत्रस्तद्वा-
९। नुरूपश्रेष्ठः श्रीमान्नशाप(असंख्य) सामन्त नृपति शता-
१०। र्चितचरणो श्रीदिग्‌भञ्जोज(य)शा अन्वितः[2]। तस्यात्म-
११। जः स्मरसमो वलत्राम्वरीष्ठः[3] शूरः समुन्यव(न्नत) य-
१२। शा(शा) प्रविजित्य शत्रु[न्] रा आयुर्धाष्ठर रिवावनिपाल-
१३। ने च। नित्य[ ]रतः कुशल कर्म्मविधौ प्रशक्तः खि-
१४। ञ्जिङ्ग कोट्टवासी हरच[र]ण(णा)राधन क्षयित पापः
१५। श्रीम(मा)[न] रणभञ्जदेवः। सानुनय[ ]प्राह: भू:(भू)पा-
१६। लके[4] खिञ्जिङ्ग प्रतिबद्धो उत्तरखण्डस्यान्तः पा-
१७। ती कोरपिडयोनाम्ना विषयः तथा देवकुण्ड
१८। विषयसम्बन्ध:(द्धः) तिमण्डिराग्रामः नाङ्गोल

1. Expressed by a symbol.
2. Read श्रीदिग्‌भञ्जोजगत्पाहितः।
3. Read वलवान्वरिष्ठः।
4. The editor has wrongly read भूपालके for भूपालम्।

Reverse

१९ । प्राम:[1] जम्वुपद्रकप्रामः पसन्ताग्रामाभि-
२० । रेतान्नपि विषयः ग्रामाणा अयं पूर्व्वविदित च-
२१ । तुः सीमा पर्य्यन्तके मचाटभटप्रवेशो श्राकरी-
२२ । कृताः महासामन्त मन्त्रीसुतः पटकस्य देवेशं
२३ । दृष्ट्वा शासनीकृत्य प्रद्त्तोऽह[ं] । यावत् प्रिथो धर्म्मं
२४ । दाक्षिण्यतो वा तावत्काल पालनीयो भवद्भिः [।]
२५ । उक्तञ्च धर्म्मशास्त्रे [॥] वहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता राजभिः सग-
२६ । रादिभि[:] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमीं(मि) तस्य तस्य (तस्य) सदा फलं
२७ । माभूव(द) फलशङ्कावः परदत्तेति पार्थिवा । स्वदत्ता[त्]
२८ । फलमानन्त(न्त्य) परदत्तानुपालने [।] स्वदत्ता[ं] परदत्ता-
२९ । म्वा यो हरेद्द (तव)सुन्धरां सविष्ठायां कृमिभु(र्भु)त्वा पितृ-
३० । भिः सह पच्यते ॥ अपिच । क्षितिरियञ्जलमेव
३१ । पद्माश्रया[2] हतशरीरमिदञ्च विनस्मर सुकृतम-
३२ । द्य न चेन क्रियते ध्रुवं विपदिधत्तति[3] वोनुस-
३३ । यानल: ॥ इतिकमलदलाम्वुविन्दुलोला:(ं)
३४ । श्रियमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्यजीवितञ्च[।] सकलमिदमु-
३५ । दाहृतं हि वुध्वा न हि पुरुषै: परकीर्त्तयोवि-
३६ । लोप्याः ॥०॥ सम्वत १००, ८०, ८ पुष्य शुदि ५ ।

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1. The letter प्रा is not identical in comparison to the letter प्रा in the same line. Before this letter प्रा there is another symbol which may be read as number 2 denoting the side of the plate.
2. The letter appears श्रिया which conveys no meaning.
3. Read विपदविक्षति ।

NOTES

In 1870 the then Asst. Curator of Indian Museum, Calcutta acquired two copper plate inscriptions which he gave to Babu Pratap Chandra Ghosh, the then Asst. Secretary of Asiatic Society, Bengal for decipherment and publication. It is stated that the present plate which is one of the two grants, was unearthed from, by a gentleman of Chaibasa in Singbhum District of Bihar Mr. Ghosh edited the plates in J A S B. Vol XL (1871) p p 161-167 The other plate which was discovered from the same plate, is a grant of Śrī Rāja-bhañjadeva The same editor has published a paper on this plate in the above journal pp 168-169 ff.

About hundred years back the convention of editing an epigraphical document, was not as it is at present. So the measurement of the plate are not given by Mr. Ghosh although he has dealt with the palaeography and other minor aspects relating to the inscription. Fortunately the estampages of both the plates are given at the end of the said journal Vol. XL Part-I. The measurement of the plate will be about 8 5"×7". The seal is about 3" in diameter.

At the top of the plate, there is a royal seal in a circular form, the edges being curved out like the petals of a lotus flower.

At the centre the legend is engraved embessed in relief which reads Śrī *Raṇabhañjadevasya.* Below this, a semi-full blown lotus is depicted while on the top of the legend there is a standing bull before which is placed a trident and above the bull is a crescent moon. Each side of the plate contains 18 lines of writing. According to Mr. Ghosh, the character is Devanagari but alike to the Gauḍiya-type. We have nothing to say, if he means Gauḍiya corresponding to that Pancha-

Gauḍa, including Maithili, Utkali and Kānyakuvja etc. It goes without saying that the script was used in Orissa during the 10th century A D. So it may be called more appropriately Proto-Oriyā than Gauḍiya type of letters.

Mr. Ghosh has not mentioned the number of lines in the text which is also not correctly deciphered in many places.

The language is Sanskrit. But the association of some Prakrit usages spoiled its correctuess in some places The most important portion of this inscription is its date which is written in the last line of the record as *Samvat* 100,80 and 8 in three distinct symbols, then follows the name of the month and tithi as *Pushya*, Śu. di 7 i. e; the 7th day of the bright fortnight of the month of Pushya. These symbols are decipherable with the help of the chart given by G H. Ojha in his Indian Palaeography.* This Samvat is no doubt the same era which was used by the Bhaumakaras of Toshali. The Bhauma era, according to the calculation commenced from A.D. 736. So this grant should be assigned to A.D. 736+188 =924 A. D.

Regarding the topographical position of the village granted in Uttara-Khaṇḍa of the kingdom of the Bhañjas of Khijjingakoṭṭa, was lying by the side of Khijjinga, the capital of the Bhañja kings. It is clear that Uttarakhaṇḍa was located near modern Khiching Most probably the territory of the Bhañja kings of Khijjingakoṭṭa was extended as far as Chaibasa in the Singbhum District where the plates were discovered.

* Vide G. H. Ojha's Indian Palaeography Plate Nos. :— LXXII and LXXIII.

No. 2

KHAṆḌADEULI PLATE OF RAṆABHANJA

1.	Donor	Śrī Raṇabhañjadeva, son of Digbhañjaand grandson of Koṭṭabhañja.
2.	Title	?
3.	Place of issue	Khijjinga-Koṭṭa
4.	Date	?
5.	Officers	?
6.	Topography	(1) Sidhāhimbā Vishaya (D) (2) Bontalā— (V)
7.	Donee	Bhāṭṭaputra Rāchho, son of Bhaṭṭaputra Ananta and the grandson of Bhaṭṭaputra Trivikrama, belonging to the Sāṇḍilya *gotra* with Sāṇḍilya-*pravara*.
8.	Authority	Edited by Mahāmahopādhyāya Haraprasad Śāstri in J B.O.R S Vol. IV, pp. 172-177 ff.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

Overse

१। ॐ[1] स्वस्ति। सकल भुवनैकना-
२। थो भवत(भ)यभिदुरो भवो भवानीश[:]।
३। विविधसमाधिविधिज्ञ: सर्वज्ञो व: शिवायास्तु ॥ आ
४। सीत्कौस्ता:(त्सा)श्रम[2] महातपोवनाधिष्ठाने। मयू-
५। राण्ड भित्वा गण्दण्डो वीरभद्राख्य: पु(प्र)तिपक(त्त)
६। निधनदत्तो वशिष्ठमुनिपालितो नृपति: ॥
७। तस्यादिभञ्जवंशे रिपुव[न] दावानलख्यात: [ ] शु-
८। र: सु(शु चिविनीतो जात: (।) श्री कोट्टभञ्जाख्या:(ख्य:) [।।]क
९। मलोपकुन्नविरिव दरित करमण्डलाग्र गु-
१०।•रुतेजा:। दिग्भञ्जस्तत्पुत्रो वरभूभृच्छिरसि कृ-
११। तपाद: ।(॥) तस्यात्मज[:] स्मरसमो वलवान् वरिष्ठ:
१२। शुरसमुन्नतयशा: प्रविजित्य शत्रुन् ।।(।) राजा युधि-
१३. ष्ठिर इवावनिपाल(पाल)ने च नित्य['] रत: त्रो(कु)शल-
१४. कर्मविधौ प्रसक्त:[॥] खिजि(ञ्जि)ग कोट्टवासी हरचर-
१५. णाराधनभ्य(त्त)वि(पि)त पाप:। श्रीरणभञ्जख्य(ख्या)त:
१६. सानुन्व(न)[य] प्र(प्रा)ह भूपालान् ॥ श्रीरणभञ्जाख्य:
१७. तस्य चो(चौ)पयौ(यि)कात्मज:(ज) श्रो पृथ्वीभञ्जसुत श्री-
१८. नरेन्द्रभञ्जदेवोभूत:(त)। स च माता पित्रोरा-
१९. त्मनश्च पुण्ययशोभिवृद्धये सलिलधारया

---

1. Expressed by a symbol.

2. It should be read आसीत् कोट्टाश्रम······

Reverse

२०. साम्र(म्र)श्रासनीकृत्य भगवन्तं महादे-
२१. व भट्टारकम(मु)द्दिश्य शिधाहिम्बा विश(ष)य प्रतिबद्ध व-
२२. परखण्डसबद्ध बोन्तला ग्राम[:]। शाण्डिगोत्र
२३. स(शा)ण्डिल्ल प्रवर भट्टपुत्र त्रिविक्रमस्य प(प्र)पौत्राय भ-
२४. ट्टपुत्र अनन्तस्य पुत्राय भट्टपुत्र राच्छो आभिधा-
२५. नाय प्रविपादितो अस्माभिः। तदस्मद्दाग्दौ(स्मद्) (गौ)र-
२६. वत्वाचन्द्रा(न्द्रा)क्र(र्कं) क्षितिसमकालं पालनीय भवद्भि[:][।]
२७. उक्तं च धमशास्त्रे ॥ बहुभिवसुधादत्ता राज-
२८. भिः सगरादिभिः। यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य
२९. तस्य तदा(ग) फलम् ॥ मा भूदफल शंकाव[:]प-
३०. रदत्तेति पार्थिवाः। स्वदत्तात् फलमानन्त्यं-
३१. परदत्तानुपालने॥ स्वदत्तान्व(त्तांप)रदत्ताम्बा यो
३२. हरेद्वसुन्धरा[ं] । स विष्ठायां कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभि[:]
३३. सह पच्यते ॥ अव(प)रंच क्षितिरियं कुलटेव
३४. बहुप्रिया हतशरीरमिद[च] विनश्वरं । सुकृ-
३५. वमत्र न चेत् क्रियते ध्रुवं विपदि वत्तति वो-
३६. नुशयानलः ॥ इति कमलदलाम्बु विन्दुलो(लो)-
३७. लां श्री(श्रि)यमुदीक्ष (मनुवीक्ष) मनुष्यजीवितन्द(ंच) । सकलमिद-
३८. मुदाहृतं[च] श्रुत्वा न हि पुरुषेः परकीर्त्तय(यो) विलोप्या[:] ॥ स॰

NOTES

In 1st March 1917 the late H H. Sir Edward Gait gave a set of copper plate inscription to late M M. Haraprasād Śāstri for decipherment It is stated that in August 1916, some cowherd boys of Khaudadeuli Village of Bamanghāti Sub-division of Mayurbhanj District found the plate. Babu Kāmāksha Prasād Basu, the the Deputy Collector of Mayurbhañj gave a tentative reading of the plates M. M. Haraprasād Śāstri edited this inscription in 1918 in J B. O. R S. Vol IV, pp 172-177 ff. The lithoprint of the plates is given along with the paper he published in the above journal.

This is a single copper plate measuring about 9″×7″. The seal of the plate which is attached at the top of the plate is not legible.

The language of the inscription is Sanskrit and the script may be assigned to about 10th or 11th century A. D. The record is undated.



No. 3

COPPER PLATE CHARTER OF RAṆABHAÑJA

1.	Donor	Śrī Raṇabhañjadeva, son of Śrī Rāyabhañja and grandson of Śrī Diśābhañjadeva and great grandson of Śrī Koṭṭabhañja.
2.	Title	Mahārāja.
3.	Place of issue	Khijjinga-Koṭṭa
4.	Date	?
5.	Officers	?
6.	Topography	(1) Khijjingakoṭṭa - Capital (2) Āḍagrāma Vishya—(D) (3) Vāṇivadā—(V) (4) Vikhati—(V)
7.	Donee	Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa Mitra, son of Bhaṭṭa Harimitra and grandson of Bhaṭṭa Lokamitra of Kauśika *gotra*, Viśvāmitra - Audala - Daivarātā *pravara* and an immigrant from Vikhati.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Edited by Sri J. Sundaram in E. I. XXXVII part-V, pp. 233-38 ff.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

Overse

१। सिद्धम्[1] [।] श्रीरणभञ्जदेवस्य । स्वस्ति(स्ति) । सकलभू(भु)वनैक-
२। नाथो भवभयवि(भि)दुरो [वाभा(भवो)] [भवानी(नी)]श[ः] [।] विविधस-
३। माधिविध्यि(धि)ज्ञः सर्व्वज्ञो वः शिवाया[स्तु] । [।] श्रीकोट्या-
४। श्र[म][हा]तापधिक[2] । भाय(यु)राण्ड' भी(भि)त्वा गणदण्डो
५। वि(वी)रभद्रा[ख्य][: ॥] प्रतो(ति)पत्तनी(नि)धनु(न)दत्त(त्तो) वशिष्ठमुनो(नि)-
६। पालितो नृपतिः । तस्यादिभञ्जवसं(शे) री(रि)पुवनदा-
७। वानल[:]ख्यातः ।[।] शु(शू)रः शुची(चि)र्व्विन्नि(नि)तो जात[श्री]-
८। कोट्टभञ्जनामाख्य[:] [।] [श्रे]ष्ठः श्रीमाना स[ ]ल्यसा-
९। [मा]न्य नृपतिः सदाञ्चितवरण[3] [।] श्रीदी दि)शाभ[ञ्ज]-
१०। पत्त-स्थित[स्]तस्य सुत[:] सुरसमो वलवाद(न्) (।) वरि-
११। ष्ठ[:] शु(शू)रः समुन(न्न)त यसा(शाः)[प्र]विजित शत्रु(त्रु)।(॥) रा-
१२। जा युधि[ष्ठि]रादिद्वाप्वा(व)नी पालने[4] [च] नी(नि)त्य[ं] रतः
१३। [कुशलंकर्म्म][वि]धौ प्रश(स)[क्तः] [॥] खिजिङ्गकोट्टवा-
१४। सि(सी) हरचरणाराधनक्षपित पा[प]: [।] श्रीरायभ-
१५। ञ्जदेव[:] सवि[न][यं] प्राह[च] भु(भू)पाल(ला)[न्] [॥] तस्य सुत[खि]-
१६। जिङ्गकोट्टवासी [ह]-

1. Expressed by a symbol.
2. Read आसीत् कोट्टाश्रम इति महातपोवनाधिष्ठाने as in other plates of Raṇabhañja to suit the metre.
3. Read सदाश्रित चरण as in other plates.
4. Read राजा युधिष्ठिर इवावनी पालने ।

Reverse

१७। रचरणाराधनक्षपितपापो भञ्ज-
१८। मा.म हारा ॥ श्रीरणभञ्जदेव[:]कु-
१९। शली [॥ सान न[1] । प्राह्(ह) भूपाला[न्] [।]
२०। [आ]ड् ग्राम विशाषये वा[णि]त्रदा-
२१। ग्राम[:] भाग(ग्)विदित चतुर्षो(स्सी)मात्रच्छिन्नः
२२। वच्छिन्नः[2] बीखती विनीगत[3] कुषि(शि)क-
२३। गोत्र वि(वैं)श्वामित्रदे(दं)त्रराद्य श्रो(तौ)स्ल-
२४। प्रा(प्र)वर भट्टज्ञोकमित्रस्य पौत्रा-
२५। य भट्ट हहर्रामित्रस्य[4] मु(पु)त्राय-
२६। श्रीभट्टनारायणमित्र(त्रा)[य] सा[मा]-
२७। [न्य][5] [ता]म्ब्र(म्र) सा(शा)सनी कृत्या त्याचट्टभ-
२८। ट्ट प्रवेशः माता पित्रोरत्म-
२९। स पुन्य(ण्य)ज(य)शोविवद्धिये[6] प्रती(ति)-
३०। पाद्दा(दि)तोस्माभिः । तद्दीसास्य द-
३१। [त्ति] धम्मगौरवतया यावदाचन्द्रार्क[7]
३२। क्षिती(ति)समकाल[ं] धम्मंदात्तिन्य(ण्य)तय

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1. The danda is unnecessary. Read सानुनय[*] ।
2. The danda is unnecessary.
3. Read विनिर्गत ।
4. Read हरिमित्रस्य ।
5. Read सामान्य ।
6. Read मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्ययशोभिवृद्धये ।
7. Read तदस्या वत्ते र्धम्मगौरवात् यावदाचन्द्रार्क ।

NOTES

The history of discovery of the inscription is not known. Impression of this plate was found among the old collection in the office of the Govt Epigraphist for India, Ootacamund and from it Sri J. Sundaram edited the inscription along with another copper plate charter of Rā [·] bhañja in E. I., Vol XXXVII, pp. 233–240.

This is a single plate with writing on both sides. The seal is soldered on to the top which is edged in the form of a full-blown lotus and contains the figure of a couchant bull facing a trident on the proper left with a crescent above it. The legend reading Śrī-*Raṇabhañja [sya]* is written below these symbols.

The language is Sanskrit but full of mistakes. Palaeographically the inscription has been assigned to the 11th century. According to the editor, it resembles the writing in the Naḍagām plates of Vajrahasta dated Śaka 979.*



* E. I. Vol. VI, p. 134.

No. 4

ADIPUR COPPER PLATES OF NARENDRABHANJA

1.	Donor	Śrī Narendrabhañjadeva, son of Śrī Vibhramatuṅga and grandson of Śrī Koṭṭabhañja.
2.	Title	?
3.	Place of issue	Khijjinga-Koṭṭa
4.	Date	Samvat 193. Phālguṇa va, di-1
5.	Officers	(1) Rājakula Heramba (2) Kulaputraka—Yaksha
6.	Topography	(1) Khijjinga - Capital. (2) Uratti—(D) (3) Bṛhat Sārāi—(V) (4) Svalpa.Sārāi—(V)
7.	Donee	Bhāṭṭaputra Śītaladevaśarman, an immigrant from Tilapudraka and belonging to Bahvṛche - charaṇa Āśvalāyana Śākhā, Vatsa-*gotra* and Panchārsheya *pravara* and Bhaṭṭaputra Tri-vikrama.
8.	Authority	Edited by Sri R.C. Mazumdar in E. I. Vol. XXV pp. 147—157 ff.
9.	Remarks	Mahārāja Raṇabhañja, son of Vibhramatuṇga and brother of Narendrabhañja granted another village named Svalpasārāi in the district of Uratti to Bhaṭṭa-putra Trivikrama, which fact is mentioned at the end of the grant.

TEXT

Obverse

१. ॐ[1] स्वस्ति [।।] सकलभुवनैकनाथो
२. भवभयभिदुरो भवो भवानि(नी)शः । विविधसमाधिवि-
३. धिज्ञः सर्व्वज्ञो वः शिवायास्तु ।। आशि(सी)त्कोट्याश्रमम-
४. हातपोवनात्मायूराण्डं भित्वा गण्दण्डवीरभद्राख्तः(ख्यः) [।]
५. प्रतिपक्षनिधनदक्षो वशिष्ठमुनिपालितो नृप-
६. तिः ।। तस्यादिभञ्ज वन्( )शे मानिस्त्यागीरदण्डकः ख्या-
७. तः [।] शूरः शुचिर्व्विनीतो ।* जात[।] श्रीकोट(ट्ट)भञ्जो वि ।। पु-
८. त्रस्तादानुरूप[2] श्रेष्ठः श्रीमान्म शक्त[3] सामन्तः । नृ-
९. पविशताञ्चितचरणो श्रीविभ्रमतुङ्गो जगत प्रथि-
१०. •तः ।। तस्मात्मजः स्म(स्म)रसमो वलवान्वरिष्ठः शूरः
११. [समुन्न]न्त(त) यशाः प्रविजित्य शत्रं(न्) । राज्ञा युधिष्ठिर-
१२. रिवावनि पालने च ।* नित्यंरतः कुशलकर्मविधौ
१३. प्रशक्तः खिञ्जिङ्गकोट्टाधिवासकात् ।* हरचरणा-
१४. राधनक्षयित पापः । श्रीमान नरेन्द्रभञ्जदेवः[4] सा-
१५. नुनय प्राह भूपालां(लान) खिञ्जिङ्ग प्रतिवद्धो(द्ध) उच्चिविष-
१६. य संमन्ध(सम्बद्ध) वृहृतसाराङ्ग्रामाभिधानो ।* ग्रामोयं

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1. Expressed by a symbol.
2. Read तदानुरूपः ।
3. This is probably a mistake for असंख्य ।
4. Omit देव for the sake of the metre.

* Da*n*ḍa unnecessary.

१७. पु(पू)र्व्वविषिवसीमान्त: ।* वाभिवरणाय ।* अश्लाय-
१८. नशाखाय ।* वच्छगोत्राय ।* पञ्चारिषयप्रवरा-
१९. य ।* विलपुद्रकविनिम्र(र्ग)त ।* भट्टपुत्र शि(शी)तल[देव]-
२०. [शा]र्म्मणाय[1] शा(स)लिलधारा[ ]पुरस्कृत्याकरत्वे[न था]-

Reverse

२१. ...[माता(ता)] पित्रोरात्मन......
२२. ...दत्तोस्माभि: पुण्यसेतुन्ददाय[2] [।] यावत् पृ-
२३. [थ्वी]धर्म्मदाचिन्त्य(ण्य)तोत्रा । तावत्कालम्पा (कालपा)ल[नीयो]
२४. भवद्भि: [॥] उक्तञ्च द्ध(ध)र्म्मशास्त्रे । बहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता
२५. राजभिस्सगरादिभि: । यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि[स्]त-
२६. स्य तस्य तदा फलं(लम्) ॥ मा भूय फलशङ्का व: पर-
२७. दत्तेति पार्थिवां स्वदत्तां फलमा[न]न्तं(न्त्य) पर-
२८. दत्तानुपालने ॥ स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा ।* यो हरेति(त)
२९. वसुन्धरां(म) । स विष्ठायां कृमिर्भूत्वा ।* पितृभि: स-
३०. ह पच्यते ॥ अपि च श्रिविरियं कुलटेव वहु-]
३१. प्रिया ।* हवशारि(री)रमिदञ्च विनि(न)श्म(श्व)रं(रम्) । सुकृ[तं]
३२. मद्य न चेत(त्) कृ(क्रि)यते ध्रुवं ।* विपदि धत्तवि वो-
३३. नुशयानल: ॥ इति कमलदलाम्बुविन्दुलो(लो)-
३४. लाम् शृ(श्रि)यमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्यजीवितञ्च । सकल-
३५. मिदमुदाहृतञ्च[3] वुष्वा(मु) ।* न हि पुरुषै[:] परकि(की)र्त्त-

1. Read शर्मणे ।
2. Perhaps the correct reading is दत्तोस्माभि: पुण्यसेतुददाय ।
3. Read उदाहृतञ्च ।
* Daṇḍa unnecessary.

३६. यो विलीप्यां प्या:) ॥०। लिखितं राजकुल हेर-
३७. म्बेणति ॥०॥ श्रीविभ्रमतुङ्गसुतेन महाराज श्रीरण-
३८. भञ्जदेवेन उरच्चिविषयान्त:पाति स्वल्पसरायि ग्राम: सलि-
३९. लधारा[ं] पुरस्कृत्य ताम्रशासनेन भट्टपुत्र त्रिविक्रमाय प्र-
४०. दत्त: मा(म)तो भविष्यद्राजभि: पालनीय इति [ ]
४१. सम्वत् २००, १०, ३ फाल्गुण वदि लिखित कुलपुत्रक[यश...][1]

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1. There seem to be only two letters at the end, the readidg may therefore be यशोमेति ।

NOTES

The plate was discovered in 1927 by a Kol peasant while digging a field near the village of Adipur in Panchpir Sub-division of Mayurbhanj District and is now preserved in the Museum at Baripada. Mr. K. C. Neogy, the Dewan of Mayurbhanj sent it to Mr R.C Mazumdar for decipherment and publication which Mr. Mazumdar published in *E. I.* Vol. XXV pp. 174—175.

This is a single plate measuring about 11″×8½″ and contains 41 lines of writing engraved on both sides. A circular seal of 3½″ in diameter, representing a full-blown lotus, is attached to the middle of the top of the plate. On its surface is engraved, in relief, inside a raised rim, the figure of a humped bull, with a small crescent about it and the legend, Śrī *Narendradevasya*, below. The seal bears a close resemblance to that of Tribhuvana Mahādevī of the Kara dynasty.

According to Mazumdar, the alphabets belong to the Northern type and resembles to that of the Pāla records of the 10th century A. D. According to him, the record contains numerical symbols of 200,90,3 and 1. But, the symbol at the hundred's place is not 200 but 100. So the date should be *Samvat* 193.

The language is Sanskrit but full of errors and requires addition or omission of letters to suit the requirements of the metre. The engraver's knowledge of Sanskrit was rather poor and there are many mistakes both in spelling and grammar.

At the end of the record proper, there is a sort of postscript written in smaller characters, refering to a Grant inthe same district, by Mahārāja Raṇabhañjadeva, son of Vibhramatuṅga and therefore a brother of Narendrabhañja.

The date of the grant is Samvat 193, Phālguṇa Vadi 1.* But some peculiarities inthe Adipur plate of Narendrabhañjadeva (No. 5) seem to point to the opposite conclusion. The inscription is of great historical importance as it supplies new materials for the reconstruction of the history of the Bhañja.

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* As the Bhauma *Samvat* commenced from A. D. 736-37 A. D. the corresponding date of this inscription will be 736—37+193 = 929-30 A. D. and astronomically its actual date will be 28th January 929 A.D.

No. 5

ADIPUR COPPER PLATE OF NARENDRABHANJADEVA

1.	Donor	Śrī Narendrabhañjadeva, son of Śrī Vibhramatuṅga and grandson of Koṭṭabhañja.
2.	Title	?
3.	Place of issue	Khijjinga-Koṭṭa
4.	Date	?
5.	Officers	Yakshadatta
6.	Topography	(1) Khijjinga - Capital. (2) Kerakera—(D) (3) Śarapadraka—(V) (4) Oḍra—(D) (5) Rāmaparkatī—(V) (6) Pāḍeva—(V)
7.	Donee	Bhaṭṭa Devadevadāma, son of Bhaṭṭa Vaḍḍhakādāma, migrated from Oḍra-Vishaya and was associated with the village Rāmaparkati and belonged to Vahvṛcha *charaṇa*, Vatsa *gotra* Pañchārsheya-Jamadagni *pravara*.
8.	Authority	Edited by Sri R.C Mazumdar in E. I. Vol. XXV pp. 157—161.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

Obverse

१ । स्वस्ति [।।]

२ । ॐ नमो अविघ्नेश्वराय:[1] ॥ सकलभुवनैकना-

३ । थो भवभयभिदुरो भवो भवानि(नी)शः [।] विविधसमाधिवि-

४ । धिज्ञो(ज्ञ:) सर्वज्ञो वः शिवायास्तु ॥ आशि(सी)त् कोट्याश्रम-

५ । महातपोवनान्मायूराण्डं भित्वा(त्त्वा) गणदण्डवीरभद्राद्दय[:] [।]

६ । स्तं[2] निघनदत्तो वशिष्ठमुनिपालितो नृपति[:] । तस्यादिभं-

७ । ञ्जवनृशे(वंशे) मानि(नी)त्यागि(गी) अदण्डक[ः]

ख्या(ख्या)त[:] [।] जातो(त)[:] श्रीकोट्टभञ्जोपि

८ । पुत्रस्तदानुरूपः श्रेष्ठः श्रीमानसंज्ञ(ख्य)सामन्तः । नृपतिशा-

९ । ताञ्चितचरणो विभ्रमतुङ्गो जगतप्रथितः ॥ तस्यात्मजः

१० । स्मरसमो वलवान्वरी(रि)ष्ठः शूरः समुन्नतयशा युधि नि-

११ । र्ज्जितारिः । राजा युधिष्ठिरः इवावनि पालने च नित्यं रत:

१२ । कुशलकर्म्मविधौ प्रश(स)कः । खिज्जिङ्गकोट्टाधिवासकात् [।]

१३ । अशि(सि)धारार्ज्जित कीर्त्तिः शिवचरणसरोजषट्पदः श्रो[मा-

१४ । न] रिपुवनितावैधव्यद नरेन्द्रभञ्ज कुशलि(ली) जगतख्या[तः ।]

१५ । सानुनयं प्रा[ह] भूपालान् यथार्हं मानयति वोध[य]ति केरके-

१६ । र विषयप्रतिव[द्ध] शरपद्रकमामश्चतुःसीमापर्य्यन्तः सो-

१७ । परी(रि)करसोदे(द्दे)श सतन्तुवाय गोकूट शौण्डो(ण्ड)कं प्रा-

१८ । [कृ]तिकसर्व्वपीड़ा वर्ज्जितालेखनि(नी) प्रवेशतया भूमी(मि)च्छी(च्छि)द्रा-

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1. Read नमो विघ्नेश्वराय ।

2. Read प्रतिपक्ष as in plate No. 1, the first three syllables of which have obviously been dropped through mistake in this record.

Reverse

१९ । पि(भि)घ(धा)नन्यायेनाचन्द्रार्क क्षितिसम क(का)ल[ं] मातापित्रोरात्मनः [य]-
२० । शः पुण्याभिवृद्ध[ये] । श्रोड्र विशये भट्टग्राम श्राह्लविद्[1]...
२१ । निर्ग्गतः खिञ्जिङ्गमण्डलस्य रामपर्कटि ग्राम शास...
२२ । स्यभ्रृच चरणाय[2] वत्सगोत्र पञ्चार्षेय य(ज)मदग्नी(ग्नि)त्रवर(रा)[य] भट्ट-
२३ । द[दे]वदेवदाम[ः] भट्ट[वड्]का[3] दामगुत(ता)[य] रविसंक्रमणवेलायां
२४ । हस्तोदकेन ताम्रशासनीकृत्याक्षयनि(नी)विधर्म्मेणाकरत्वे-
२५ । न प्रतिपादितोस्माभिः ॥ तदेशा(षा)स्मदृत्तिर्धर्मगौरवाम्भ-
२६ । वद्भि परिपालनि(नी)या । उक्तञ्च धर्म्मसा(शा)स्त्रे [॥] वहुभिर्वसुधाद-
२७ । त्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः । यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि[स] तस्य तस्य तदा
२८ । फल(लम्) । मा भूः(भूद)फलशङ्का व[ः] परदत्तेति पार्थिवाः । स्वदत्ताद् फलमा-
२९ । नन्त्यं परदत्तानुपालने । स्वदत्ता[ं] परदत्ताम्बा(त्तांवा) ।* यो हरेत
वसुन्धरां(राम्) [।]
३० । स विष्ठायां कृमिभू(भू)त्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यते । हरते हारते(येद्) भूमिं[मन्द]-
३१ । [बु][द्धिस्]तमा(मो)वृतो(तः) [।] स वद्धो वारुणा[पा]शैव तृगय्योनीषु[4]
जायते । इति क-
३२ । मलदलाम्बुविन्दुलोलां श्री(श्रि)यमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य[जीवितञ्च]
३३ । [सकल]मिदमुदाहृतञ्च ।* वुद्धा(द्ध्वा)न हि पुरुषैः परकीत्तयो[5] विलो-
३४ । प्याः ॥ इति ताम्र(म्र)शासनविताणिभाण्डकार्य्यः[6] ॥

1. The reading appears to be आह्लवग्रह विनिर्गतः (ताय) ।
2. Read वभृच [Reading after ग्राम seems to be शासस्त वास्तव्य वभृच ।
3. The reading of this name is very doubtful.
4. Read वारुणैः पाशैस्तिर्य्यग्योनिषु ।
5. There is a superfluous न after यो ।
6. The reading of the word is very doubtful. There is a letter written just below the space between the last two letters.
* Daṇḍa is unnecessary.

२५। ॐ[1] स्वस्ति [।] आसैत्र[2] [न]मा भञ्जमहाराज श्रीरणभञ्जदेवेन
२६। पाड़ेत्रा[3] ग्रामश्चतुःसीमा पर्य्यन्तः एतस्म(िन्)न्नेव ताम्रशास-
२७। ने प्रविश्य सलिलधारा पुरःसरेण प्रतिपादितो भवद्भिः
२८। परिपालनीयः। खनित' यत्तदतेनेति ॥

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1. Expressed by a symbol.
2. The second letter looks like सै but the word offers no meaning.
3. A letter may have been effected at the begining of this line.

NOTES

The plate was at first in the possesion of one Sira Dāsa of the Adipur Village, the same person from whom the Plate No. 4 was obtained. According to his statement, it was found some 80 years ago from the date of publication i. e. 1860 and kept concealed in a house which was washed away by the flood of 1927. It was again brought to light few years before 1940 while digging the earth in that deserted plot. The plate is now at Baripada Museum. Late Mr. P. Acharya, the then Curator of the Museum gave the plate to R. C. Mazumdar for decipherment and publication who edited it in *E. I* XXV, pp. 157—161 ff. Except some letters at the beginning and the end of a number of lines, which are not legible, the plate is in a good state of preservation.

The language is Sanskrit and the characters closely resemble to those of inscription No. 4. Although the engraver of the plate had little knowledge of Sanskrit, he has tried to avoid some of the glaring mistakes seen in the Plate No 4.

The inscription records the grant of a Village by Mahārāja Raṇabhañja.

One peculiarity in the text of this grant is that in all the copper plate grants of this family the word *Kuśali* or *Kuśalinah* is generally used immediately after the name of the donor. But it is omitted here. In most of the grants the words *Sānunayam prāhabhūpālān* take the place of the usual varbs *mānayati bodhayati samādiśati*. In the present grant we have all these three combined with the exception of *Samādiśati*. The inscription records no date.

No. 6

KEŚARI COPPER PLATE OF ŚATRUBHANJA

1.	Donor	Śrī Śatrubhañjadeva, son of Raṇabhañja, grandson of Durjayabhañja and great grand son of Koṭṭabhañja.
2.	Title	Mahāmaṇḍalādhipati, Mahārājādhirāja, Parameśvara.
3.	Place of issue	Khijjinga-Koṭṭa
4.	Date	?
5.	Officers	(1) Mahādevī Śrī Aṇakaḥdevī —Queen (2) Yuvarāja-Śrī Narendrabhañja (3) Sandhivigrahi—Śrī Prajāpati (4) Mudrahasta— Śrī Bhima (5) Pratihāra—Śrī Manoratha (6) Puraśreṣhṭhi—Śrī Viṣṇudatta
6.	Topography	(1) Urtti—(D) (2) Syallāmāyi—(V)
7.	Donee	Bhāṭṭaputra Daṇḍapāṇi, son of Bhaṭṭaputra Chakrapāṇi and grand son of Bhaṭṭaputra Nārāyaṇa, who migrated from Madhyadeśa and belonged to Kauśika *gotra* and Triyārsheya *pravara*.
8.	Authority	Edited by Sri Vināyak Mishra in I.H.Q Vol. XIII pp. 429 ff. and re-edited by Śrī R.C.Mazumdar in E. I. Vol. XXV, pp. 161—164.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

Obverse

१. ॐ[1] स्वस्ति [।।] सकलभुवनैकनाथो भवभयवि(भि)दुरो
भवो भवानि(नी)श[:] विवि-
२. धसमाधि[2] समाधि वि[धि]ज्ञः सर्व्वज्ञो वः शि(शि)वायास्तु ।।
आसीत(त्) कोट्टाश्रम(मो) ना[म][3]
३. तपोधिष्ठानमुत्तमं मयुराण्डद्भव[स्त]स्मात(द्)गण्दण्डो
वि(वी)र भद्राख्यः अष्टाशी
४. ति सहस्र[:] सूनुभि[:] स्थापितः पुरा तेपान्तु प्रार्थ(र्थ)नां
धृष्ट्वा रामदेवेन सेवितस्(तः) ततो-
५. ष्टाशीति सहस्रग्रामस्याधिपति. कृतः चक्रवि(व)त्ति(र्त्ति)
सम(मः) सर्व्वपादोनाञ्च वस्थिति[4]
६. प्रतिपक्षनिधनदक्षो वशी(शि)ष्ठ मु[नि] पाजितो नृपतिः ।
अ(आ)दिभञ्जः रिपुदहन[5] दा-
७. वानलः । शरश्वतिन्विनित्तो[6] जातः । श्रीकोट्टभञ्जसुतमाण्डलिकस(श)वाञ्चितचर
८. ण कमलः । श्रीदू(दु)र्जयभञ्जदेवोभूत(त्) तस्यात्मजः
सु(शु)चिः प्रतापि(पी) क(कृ)तज्ञः सत्य-
९. वादी हरचरणा[रा]धन तत्परः गुरुदेवपूजकः श्रीरणभञ्ज-
देवोभूत(त्) तस्या-

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1. Expressed by a symbol.
2. The second समाधि is redundant.
3. Vinayak Mishra reads कोट्टाश्रम महा...
4. Vinayak Mishra reads सर्वोपादोनाञ्च न स्थितः ।
5. Vinayak Mishra reads दलन ।
6. Vinayak Mishra reads शरश्वति निमित्तो and emends it as सरस्वती-निमित्तो । There is no doubt that the phrase intended is शूरःशुचि-र्व्विनितो as in Plate No. 1, lines—7 and 8.

१०. त्मज: शूर: प्रतापि(पी)निर्ज्जितशत्रुः सत्यधर्मा[न्]वित:
युधिष्ठिरसम प्रजापालनत-

११. त्पर[:] महामण्डलाधिपतिमा(म)हाराजाधिराज परमे-
श्वर[:] अष्टाशीतिसहस्र(स्रा)धिप-

१२. ति[:]। श्रीशत्रुभञ्जदेवपादैः। मा(म)हादेवि(वी) श्रीअनंक:-
देवि(वी) ॥ जु(यु)वराजा(ज)श्री-

१३. नरिन्द्रभञ्ज। सन्धिविग्रहि श्रीप्रजापति(:)। मुद्रहस्त
श्रीभि(भ)म[:]। प्रतिहार श्रीमनोरथ[:]। पुर-

१४. श्रेष्ठि श्रीविष्णुदत्तः मातापित्रोरात्म[न]श्च।* धर्म्मयषो-
(शो)वृध(द्ध)ये[1]। भगवत(द्) भट्टारक शङ्क-

१५. र[ं][2] समु[द्]दिश(श्य) उत्तिविस(ष)य प्रतिबन्धस्यञ्जामावि
ग्राम.:] जलस्थल[:] चतु[:]सीमावच्छिन(वच्छिन्न:)

१६. सविटपलता।* मध्यदेस(श) विन(नि)र्गत भट्टपुत्रनारायणस्य
प्रौत्राय भट्टपुत्र च-

१७. क्रपाणिस्य[3] पौत्राय। भट्टपुत्रदण्डपाणि[4]। कउसी(कौशि)-
कसगोत्राय त्रियारिषय[5] प्रवराय ।।*

१८. वशिष्ठ गोत्र य वशिष्ठ प्र[व] राय। ताम्ब्र(म्र)सा(शा)सनो(नी)-
कृत(त्य) प्रदतो(त्तो)स्माभि भूमि[ ] यः प्रतिगृहणा-

१९. ति।* यश्च भूमि[ं] प्रयच्छति। उभौ तौ(तौ) पुन्य(ण्य)-
कर्म्मार्णौ नियतौ(तं) स्वर्गगामिनौ॥

1. Vinayak Mishra reads धर्मयशोभिवृद्धये।
2. Vinayak Mishra reads भगवन्तं भट्टारकं शङ्करं।
3. Read पाणेः।
4. Read पाणये।
5. Read त्रयार्षेय।
* Daṇḍa is superfluous.

Reverse

२०. आनन्दन्ति[1] पितर[:] प्रव[ल्ग]न्ति पितामहा[:] भूमिदाता कुले जाता
स्व(ब)मित्राताभ विश(ष्य)[2]

२१. ति। हरते हारयते(येद्) यस्तु मन्दबुधि(द्धि)स्तमा(मो)वृतः। स बद्धो
वारुणे पाशे त्रि(ति)यग(र्य्यग)यो-

२२ निसु(षु) जाये(य)ते। स्वदत्ता[ं] परदत्ताम्बा यो हरेत वसुन्धरा[म्] [।]
स विष्ठाया[ं] क्रमिभू(र्भू)त्वा

२३. पितृभि:] सह पच्यते। स्वदानात(त्) फलमानन्तं(न्त्यं) परदता(त्ता)नु पालने
स(ष)ष्ठि(ष्टि) वरिष(वर्षं)

२४. सहस्रा(स्रा)णि स्वर्गो मोदति भूमिदः॥[3]

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1. Vinayak Mishra reads आस्फलयन्ति।
2. Vinayak Mishra reads भूमिदाता कुलेजाता समस्त्राता भविष्यति। This is undoubtedly the correct form but not the correct reading.
3. There is one ornamental mark between the two sets of Dandas.

NOTES

The record was first published by Mr Vināyak Miśbra in I. H. Q. Vol. XIII, pp. 429 f. 431. According to Paṇdit Miśbra, it was discovered by a Ho servant of Arjungiri at Kesari, 10 miles north-west of Khiching in Mayurbhañja District and is now at Baripada Museum. Later, it was re-edited by Mr. R. C. Mazumdār from the original plate in E. I. Vol XXV pp. 161—164 ff.

This is a single plate measuring 8½"×6½" and containing 24 lines of writing, engraved on both sides. A circular seal, a little more than 2½" in diameter is attached to the middle of the top of the plate on its longer side, containing one line of legend with the figure of a couchant bull below and there are the figures of a trident and a crescent on the upper right and upper left of the bull respectively.

The characters belong to the northern type and resembles that used in Adipur plates (Nos. 4 and 5). The language is defective Sanskrit.



No. 7

BHANJA GRANT FROM KHICHING

1.	Donor	Śrī Mohanmadābhavabhañja, son of Śrī Raṇabhañja
2.	Title	?
3.	Place of issue	Khichinga-Koṭṭa
4.	Date	Saṁvat 3
5.	Officers	?
6.	Topography	(1) Khichinga-koṭṭa (2) Phamsara Vishaya—(D) (3) Mokuga—(V)
7.	Donee	Kalāśarmā, son of Pālaka.
8.	Authority	Edited by Dr. D. C. Sarkar in E. I. Vol XXX, pp 220-25 ff.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

Overse

१। सिद्धम्[1] स्वस्त[स्ति] [।।] सकलभू(भु)वनैक म(ना)-

२। [थो] भवभयभिदुरो [भवो भवा]नीशः [।] विवे(वि)ध समाधि-

३। वि[धि]ज्ञः स[र्व्व]ज्ञा(ज्ञो) वः शिवायास्थ(स्तु) ।[।]
आसी[त] कोट्या(ट्टा)श्रम म[हा]-

४। तपोवनाधिष्ठाने [।] मायूराण्ड' भित्वा(त्त्वा) गणदणो(ण्डो)वी-

५। रभद्राख्यः ।[।] प्रतिपत्तनिधनदत्ता(त्तो) वशिष्ठमुनिप(पा)-

६। [लि]नो(तो) नृपतिः [।] तस्यादिभञ्जवन्से(वंशे) रिपुवनद(दा)वानल[:]

७। वलख्यातः । शूरः शुचिर्विनीतो जातः श्री[को]-

८। ट्टभञ्जाख्य:(ख्य) पुत्रः तदानुरूपः श्रेष्ठः श्रीम-

९। न(द)मंक्य(सख्य)[2] सामन्तः नृपत्ति(ति) शत्ता(ता)र्च्चित चरणः

१०। श्रीरणभञ्जो जगत्प्रथ थि)तः [।।] तस्यात्मज[:]

११। स्मरसमो वलवान्वरिष्ठः शूरः समुन्नत[य]-

१२। शाः प्रव(वि)जित्य शत्रुन(न्) [।] राजा युधिष्ठिर इव(वा)

१३। वनिपालने च नित्य[ं] रतः कुशल कम्म(र्म्म),विधौ प्रम(स)त्क:(क्तः) [।।]

१४। खिचिङ्गकोट्टवासी हरचरणाराधन चयितपाप[:] [।]

१५। श्रीमद्दन्मदाहवभञ्जदेवः सानुनय[ं] प्राह [भूपा]-

१६। लान्न(न्) [।।] पंसरा[3] विषय प्रविवद्ध मोक्(कु)गग्रामः[सज]-

१७। (लस्थल(लः) चतुःसि(सी)मा वच्छि(च्छि)न(न्न)[ ] शासनि(नी)कृत्य

1. Expressed by a symbol.

2. It should be read as असंख्य to suit the metre.

3. The name may possibly also be read as पासुरा ।

Reverse

१८। पालकपौत्राय।(य)

१९। मात्ता(ता)पित्रोरात्मनश्च पुन्य(ण्य)यशो(शो) भिवृद्धये भग-

२०। वन्त[ं] स(श)ङ्कर भटा(ट्टा)रकमुदि(द्दि)श्य प्रदत्तोस्माभिः। उ-

२१। क्त च धम्मशास्त्र(स्त्रे) [।] वहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिः श(स)-

२२। गराद्(दि)भिर्यस्य यस्य यदाभू(भू)मिः तस्य तस्य [त]-

२३। दा प(फ)ल[ं] [॥] माभुदफलशङ्का वः परदत्तेव प(पा)-

२४। [र्थि]वाः [।] स्वदत्तात् फलमात्तन्य(मानन्त्यं) परदत्तानु[पा]-

२५। लने [॥] स्वदत्ता[ं] परदत्ता[ं] वा यो हरेद्वसुरा [।][1]

२६। [स] विष्ठायां क्रमि भू(भू)त्वा पितृभि[ः] [सह] पच(च्य)-

२७। [ते] ।[।] अपि च [।] त्तिविनि(नि)य्य(र्य्य)[ं] कुलटैश्च वहुप्रि[या]

२८। [हतशा]रीरमि[दं] चा(च) वो(वि)नश्व(श्व)र[ं] । सु[कृ]तमथ

२९। [न] चेत(त्)क्रियते ध्रुव वि(स)पदिघ[त्त]वि वो[नु]-

३०। शय(या)[न]लः [॥] [इति] कमलदलामू(म्बु) विन्द(न्दु)लाल(लोलां)श्री(श्रि)-

३१। यमुद्दिश्य पनुष्य जीवितञ्च [।] सकलमिद-

३२। [मु]दाहु(हृ)तं च वुध्वा(द्ध्वा) अ(न)हि पुरु(रु)षौः(षैः) पर-

३३। कीर्त्तयो विलोप्याः। सम्वत् ३ ।

1. Read योहरेत वसुन्धरा ।

NOTES

In December 1941, a copper plate grant was dug out from the compound of the Thākurāṇi temple at Khiching. It is now preserved in the Baripada Museum. In 1948, Mr. P Acharya sent the plate to Dr. D. C. Sircar for publication, which Dr. Sircar edited and published in *E. I.* Vol. XXX, pp. 220 – 225.

This is a single copper plate measuring about 8½″ × 7″ with a circular seal at its top centre, which is about 2⅘″ in diameter. At the lower end of this seal which is designed in the form of an expanded lotus, is carved, on a counter-sunk surface, the emblem of a lotus on stalk, above which there is a couchant bull. Above the bull is the legend in two lines *(1) Śrī Māhadā (2) Bhañjadevasya*. The language is defective Sanskrit and can not be deciphered some words due to corrosion. The scripts in the inscription belong to the Proto-Oriya type which Dr. Sircar calls 'Gauḍiya type'.

The charter is dated in the regnal year 3 of Mahanmadāhavabhañjadeva. The letters indicating the month and day are doubtful. Dr. Sircar ignores the numerical symbols followed after Saṃvat 3 from the photoprint given in his article. It is clear that two symbols after 3 are visible although, not very clear for decipherment, but the second numerical symbol appears like the letter *pu* or *pṛu* which may be read as number 40 according to G H. Ojha's Indian Palaeography Plate LXXIII. As this letter is used in the tenth's place presumably, the third letter which is not distinct should represent the unit's place. So the date given here may not be the regnal year of the king, but some unknown era which was in vogue in the kingdom of the Bhañjas, during the later mediaeval age. Anyway, it requires further scrutiny which is possible only after the discovery of more epigraphs of the Bhañjas of that period.

No. 8

BĀMANGHĀTI PLATE OF RĀJABHANJA

1.	Donor	Śrī Rājabhañjadeva, son of Śrī Raṇabhañja
2.	Title	?
3.	Place of issue	Khijjinga-Koṭṭa
4.	Date	?
5.	Officers	?
6.	Topography	(1) Khijjinga-Koṭṭa. (2) Brāhmaṇa Vasti—(D) (3) Brahmaṇa Vasti—(V)
7.	Donee	Sāmanta Buḍḍha, son of Muṇḍi-Sāmanta.
8.	Authority	Edited by Babu Pratāp Chandra Ghosh in J. A. S. B. Vol. XL, Part-I, pp 168—69 ff.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

Obverse

१. स्वस्ति । सक[ल] भुवने(नै)-
२. कनाथो भवभयभिदुरोभवो भवानीशः ॥
३. त्रिविधसमाधिविधिज्ञः सर्व्वज्ञो वः शिवायास्तु: ॥
४. आशी(सी)त् कोट्या(ट्टा)श्रम-महातपोवनाधिष्ठाने मायूरा-
५. ण्ड[ ] भित्वा गण्दण्ड वीरभद्राख्यः प्रतिपत्तनिधनदत्तो व-
६. शिष्ठमुनिपालितो नृपति[:] ॥ तस्यादिभञ्जवंशे रिपुव-
७. नदावानल ख्यातः। शुर[:] श्रुविवि(र्वि)नीतो जातः श्री
८. कोट्टभञ्ज पुत्रस्तदानुरूपश्रेष्ठ श्रीमानभत्त(न् असंख्य) सा-
९. मन्तनृपतिशताञ्चितचरणो श्रीरणभञ्जो जगत्-
१०. प्रथितः तस्यात्मजः स्मरसमो बलवाम्ब(न व)रिष्ठ शूर स-
११. म(मु)न्नतयसा(शा) प्रविजित्य शत्रु[न्] राजा युधिष्ठिररिवाव-
१२. नि पालनेच । नित्यं रतः कुशल कर्म्मविधौ प्रश-
१३. स्तः । खिज्जिङ्गकोट्टवासी हरचरणाराधन त्तपि(यि)त-
१४. पापः । श्रीमा[न] राजभञ्जदेवः सानुनयं प्राह भूपा-
१५. लान् खिचिङ्ग प्रतिवद्धो उत्तरखण्डस्यान्तपाति
१६. वा(ब्रा)ह्मणवस्तिविषय संम(म्ब)न्ध(द्ध) ब्राह्मणवस्ति नाम्ना
१७. ग्रामाभिधानो ग्रामोयं पूर्व्वविदित सीमान्तः ।
१८. महासामन्त वुद्दा नाम्ना (।) मुण्ड सामन्त सुतस्य-
१९. विधेयो दृष्ट्वा ताम्रशासनीकृत्याकरत्वेन च सर्व्व-
२०. वाधा विवर्ज्जितेन प्रदता(त्ता)स्माभिः ॥ यावत् पृथ्वी

Reverse

२१. ष्ध(ष)र्म्मदात्तिएयलोका यावत् कालपालनी-
२२. य भवद्भिः ॥ उक्तञ्च धर्म्मशा(शा)स्त्रे वहु(हु)भिव(र्व)
२३. सु(सु)धादत्ता राजभिः सगरादिभि[:] [ ] यस्य यस्य यदा
२४. भूमी(मि)[:] तस्य तस्य तदा फल[ं] । मा भूद(:) फल शा-
२५. का(ङ्का)त्र[:] परदत्तेति पार्थिवा । स्वदत्त(त्ता)[त्] फलमान-
२६. न परदत्ता(त्ता)नुपालने । स्वदत्ता(त्तां) प[र]दत्ता(त्ता)म्वा
२७. यो हरेत(त) वसुन्धरा[ं] ॥ स विष्ठाया[ं] कृमिर्भु-
२८. त्वा पितृभि[:] सह पच्यति(ते) ॥ आपिच क्षिति-
२९. रय(रीयं) जलमेव पद्माश्रया हतशरीरमिद-
३०. ञ्च विनस्मर सुकृत महानचेत् कृयते एव ॥
३१. विपदिद्वन्द जिवोनुषयानलः ॥ इति कमल-
३२. [द]लाव(म्बु) विन्दुलोला श(श्रि)यमन(नु)चिन्त्य मन(नु)ष्य
३३. जीवितञ्च (।) सकलमिदमुदाहृतञ्च वुध्वा न-
३४. हि: पुरुषैः परकीर्त्तयो विलोप्या ॥०॥

NOTES

The history of discovery of this plate is same as the Bāmanghāti Plate of Raṇabhañja (No 1). As regards the measurement of this plate the editor Babu Pratāpa Chandra Ghosh says, "The inscription of Śrī Rājabhañja is a little larger than the first, i. e.; the Bāmanaghāti plate of Raṇabhañja. The seal which is attached on the top centre of the plate, contains a line of writing as, Śrī *Rājabhañjadevasya*" below this a full blown lotus is depicted and above the legend a crescent moon to the left and lying bull to the right is embassed in relief. The circular seal is embroidered with lotus petal-like curvings.

The record contains no date. But it corresponds to the Bāmanghāti plate of Raṇabhañja who starts his line from the sage Vasishṭha, who nourished the progenitor of the line born of a peahen's egg. His residence was at Koṭṭāśrama. He donated a Sāśana named Brāhmaṇa-vasti situated in Uttarakaṇḍa near Khijjinga koṭṭa. This Khijjingakoṭṭa may be identfied with the modern Khiching of Mayurbhañj District where the ancient monuments of the Bhañjas are found The donee of the grant is one Mahāsāmanta Buḍḍha, son of Muṇḍi Sāmanta. No officer's name is mentioned in this record. From the pedegree given in this document we presume that Rājabhañja's father was identical with Raṇabhañja of Bāmanghati Plate (No 1) who is the son of Digbhañja. But here we get the name Koṭṭabhañja as the father of Raṇabhañja So the identification of Raṇabhañja of Bāmanghāti plate with the Raṇabhañja of the present grant is doubtful. Ofcourse, Hiralal, in his genealogical table identified Koṭṭabhañja with Śitābhañja, Digbhañja with Śatru-

bhañja.* It is creating a problem in the pedegree of the Bhañjas as no clear statement regarding the identification of these Bhañja kings, is possible owing to repeatation of their names in the pedegree. We have considered this question with the help of the names of officers and the conventional *Praśastis* of different branches of the Bhañjas in our introduction.

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* *E. I.* Vol. XVIII.

No. 9

UKHŪṆḌA PLATE OF PRITHVIBHANJA

1.	Donor	Śrī Prithvibhañjadeva, son of Śrī Raṇabhañjadeva.
2.	Title	?
3.	Place of issue	Khijjinga Koṭṭa
4.	Date	R. Y. Samvat 4, Jyeshṭha Śu. di. 10.
5.	Officers	?
6.	Topography	(1) Piganḍa—(D) (2) Ganḍ—(V)
7.	Donee	Bhaṭṭaputra Ananta, son of Bhaṭṭaputra Govinda of Vatsa *gotra*, with the *pravaras*, of five sages, Yajurveda *Charaṇa*.
8.	Authority	Edited by Vināyak Mishra in I.H.Q. Vol. XIII, pp 418-31 ff.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

Obverse

१। ॐ[1] स्वस्ति कोट्या(ट्टा)स्र(श्र)म महातपोवनात् ।
२। सकल भुवनैकनाथो भवभयभिदुरो भवो
३। भवानीशः। विविधसमाधिविष(धि)ज्ञ[:] सर्व्वज्ञो वः शि-
४। वायास्तु ॥ आसीन्मायूराण्ड भित्वा गण्दण्डवीरभद्रा-
५। ख्यः प्रतिपक्षनिधनदक्षो वसि(शि)ष्ठ मुनि पालितो
६। नृपतिः ॥ तस्याविभङ्गवन्से(शे) रिपुवनदावानलः ख्या-
७। तः। शूरः शुचिर्विनीतो जातः श्रीकोट्टभञ्जाख्यः ॥
८। तस्यान्वये वभूव स्रे(श्रे)ष्ठः श्रीमानशाक्य(संख्य) सामन्त[:] (।) नृ-
९। पति शताञ्चितचरणः श्रीरणभञ्जो जगत्म(प्र)थित[:] ॥
१०। तस्यात्मजः स्मरसमो वलवान्वरिष्ठः श्र(श्रे)ष्ठः समुन्न-
११। तयसः(शाः) प्रविजित्य शत्रुन् । राजा युधिष्ठिर इवाव-
१२। निपालने च नित्यं रतः कुशलकर्मविधौ प्रसक्तः
१३। खिजिङ्गकोट्टवासो हरचरणाराधन क्षयितपा-
१४। पः। श्रीमान पृथ्वीभञ्जः सानुनय[:] प्राह भूपालान् ॥
१५। खिजिङ्गमण्डलभोग पिगण्ड प्रतिवद्धगण्डो ग्रा-
१६। मः। भट्टपुत्र गोविन्द पुत्राय वच्छ(त्स)गोत्राया(य) प-
१७। ञ्चारिषि(पञ्चार्ष) प्रवराय यजुर्वेदचरणाय भट्टपुत्रः(त्राय) अ-
१८। नन्ताय हशाहरे सलिलधारापूर्व्वकेन माता पित्रौ(त्रो)-
१९। रात्मनश्च पुण्ययस(शो)भिवृध(द्ध)ये ताम्रशासनीकृत्य प्र-
२०। दत्तोस्माभिः ॥ उक्तञ्च धर्मशास्त्रे ॥ वहुभि-
२१। र्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः । यस्य
२२। यस्य यदा भूमि स्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं [॥]

1. Expressed by a symbol.

Reverse

२३ । माभूदफलशङ्क(ङ्का) वः परदत्तेति

२४ । पार्थिवाः । स्वदत्तात्फलमानन्त(न्त्यं) परदत्ता-

२५ । नु पालने ॥ भूमि यः प्रतिगृह्णाति यश्च भू-

२६ । मी(मिं) प्रयच्छति । उभौ तौ पुन्य(ण्य) कर्माणौ नि-

२७ । यतं स्वर्गगामिनौ । स्वदत्ताम्प(त्तांम्प)रदत्ताम्वा(त्तांवा)

२८ । यो हरेत्त(त) बशु(सु)न्धरां । स विष्ठायां कृमिर्भू-

२९ । त्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यते ॥ अपिच

३० । त्तिविरियं कुलटेव यु(यो)द्धा प्रिया हवशा-

३१ । रीरमिदञ्च विनस्व(श्व)रं । सुकृतमप्यन्य-

३२ । चेत्कृ(दुकृ)यते ध्रुवं विपदि धत्तवि वोनुशा-

३३ । यानलः । इति कमलदलाम्बुविन्दुलो-

३४ । लां श्रियमुद्वीक्ष्य नरस्य जीवितञ्च ।

३५ । सकलमिदमुदाहृतंच(ञ्च) वुद्ध्वा(द्ध्वा)नहि पु-

३६ । रुषैः परकीर्त्तयो विलोप्या इति ॥

३७ । सम्वत् ४* ज्येष्ठ शुदि १० ।

* According to Vinayak Mishra, it is Samvat 7. But the numerical symbol of 4 is clear.

NOTES

This single copper plate inscription was discovered in 1933 from a silted tank-bed by a villager of Ukhuṇḍa in the ex-state of Keonjhar situated about 15 miles south west of Khiching. Subsequently it was possessed by the Dewan of the then Keonjhar state who gave it to one Bhāvagrāhi Mohānty who again passed the inscription to Paṇḍit Bināyak Mishra for decipherment. Paṇḍit Mishra edited the inscription in I. H. Q. Vol. XIII (1936), pp. 419—429 ff.

The measurement of the plate is about 7½"×4½" and contains at the top a copper medelion with wavy rim. The medelion of the royal seal bears the symbols of a bull, a trident and also the legend Śrī *Prithvibhañjadevasya* being moulded in relief.

The inscription is written in Sanskrit and the scripts may be assigned to the 10th century A. D.



No. 10

COPPER PLATE CHARTER OF RĀ [·] BHANJADEVA

1.	Donor	Rā[·]bhañja, son of Durjaya-bhañja and grand son of Koṭṭabhañja.
2.	Title	Mahārāja.
3.	Place of issue	Khijjinga-Koṭṭa
4.	Date	?
5.	Officers	?
6.	Topography	(1) Khijjingakoṭṭa—(Capital) (2) Vijñānigrāma—(V) (3) Pāgurasila pāṭaka—(V) (4) Vikhati—(V)
7.	Donee	Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa Mitra, son of Bhaṭṭa Harimitra and grand son of Bhaṭṭa Lokamitra of Kauśika *gotra*, Viśvāmitra-Audala-Daivarāta *pravara* and an immigrant from Vikhati.
8.	Authority	Edited by Śrī J. Sundaram in E. I. XXXVII, Part - V, pp. 238-40 ff.
9.	Remarks	From the genealogy given in this inscription, it is known that Koṭṭabhañja had brother whose name is not given and who was the grandfather of Rā[·]bhañja. This Rā[·]bhañja is possibly Rājabhañja.

Obverse

१. ... ...
२. ... ...
३. ... ...
४. ... ...
५. ... ...
६. ... [ष्ठ]मुनिपालितो नृपतिः [।] [त]
७. ...वंशे रिपुवनदावानलख्या-
८. ...[नितो जातः] श्रीकोट्टभञ्जनामाख्यः ॥ श्रेष्ठः श्री-
९. ... पत्तसामन्तनृपतिः सदार्च्चितवरणः [॥] श्री-
१०. ...[भञ्ज]ज(प)त्त[स्थि]तः तस्य भ्रातृजः सुरब्धमो व-
११. ...[रि]ष्ठः सुरः समुन्नतयसा(शाः) प्रविजित्य शत्रु[ः] [॥]
१२. ...[धि]ष्ठिरादिव(र इवा)[श]निपालनि(ने) च नित्यं रतः [कु]ष(श)ल कर्म्म-
१३. ...क: [॥] खिजि[ङ्ग]कोट्टवासी हरचरणाराधनत्तपि[त]-
१४. [।] श्रीदुर्जयभञ्जदेवः सा[नु]नयं प्राह भूपलस्तस्य* सुतः [॥] [खिजि]-
१५. ...[वा]सी हरचरणाराधनत्तपितपापो [।] भञ्जमहाराजः श्री[रा]-
१६. [भञ्ज]दे[व][:] [कु]श[ली] [॥] स(सा)नुन[य]ं प्राहभूपालः(लान्) [।] [नात्म्बारित्र] वि-
१७. [ज्ञानी]ग्रामः पा[गु]रशिला पा[ट]कः प्रागवि[दित]
१८. ...[बोब]तो विनिर्ग्गत कोषि(कौशि)क गोत्र वि....
१९. ... [लाप्रवर भट्टह]रिमित्रस्य ...
२०. ....

* Read भूपालान् [॥] तस्य।

Reverse

२१. ... ...
२२. ... ...
२३. .... [चन्द्रार्क क्षि]ति-
२४. .. ... वहुभिर्व्वसुधा
२५. ... राजभि[:] सगरा[दिभिः] [।] [यस्य] यस्य यदा भू[मिः]
२६. [तस्य] तस्य [तदा फ]ल(लम्) [।।] मा[भूः] अभलस[ङ्का]सु[1] पर-
२७. ... [त्फ]...प[र]द चानुपा]-
२८. .... [।।] [स्प]रदत्तांवा[योहरेदृव]²सुन्ध[रां।] स वि-
२९. ...पि[तं] (तृ)भिः [सह] प[च्यते] [।।] हर[ते] हा-
३०. ...[मो वृ]त[ः] [।] स व[द्धो] वारुणैः [पाशैः]
३१. ...[नि](नी)षु [जायते] [।।] क्षि[ति]रि[यं]... [हि](हु)-
३२. .. [रि](र)र[मि]द[ ] [च] [वि]न[स्मर] ॥ [न्यू]नाक्षरमधि[क]-
३३. ...[प]रि लिखितं त[त्]सर्व्वं प्रमाण[मि]ति ॥

1. Read मा भूद फलशङ्का वः···
2. Read यो हरेत वसुन्धरां···

No. 11

ADIPUR COPPER PLATE OF DURJAYABHANJA

1.	Donor	Śrī Durjayabhañjadeva, son of Śrī Raṇabhañja and the father of Śrī Koṭabhañja.
2.	Title	
3.	Place of issue	
4.	Date	
5.	Officers	(1) Śrī Chichipa-mahādevī—the Chief Queen. (2) Śrī Koṭabhañja—the heir-apparent. (3) Atabī—the Minister for war and peace. (4) Kundahāthī—the custodian of the Royal seal. (5) Śrī Narendra—the chief feudatory. (6) Śrī Ddhuvaha—the town-banker.
6.	Topography	(1) Ollāṅga—(V) (2) Pāñchapali—(V) (3) Trīsamāpadā—(V)
7.	Donee	Thākura Śrī Gomaṭa.
8.	Authority	Edited by Śrī Krishna Chandra Pāṇigrāhi in E. I. Vol. XXV.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

१. सिद्धम्* [।।] ॐ वसि(शि)ष्ठ मुनिपालित: हृम्बं(रम्ब)वरल्ल(ल)ब्ध:(ब्ध:)सि-

२. वर वंस(श) उप(त्प)न:(न्न:) भञ्ज कू(कु)लतिलक:
महाराजधी(धि)राज: श्रीरण-

३. भञ्जदेव सू(सु)त वी(वि)भ(भ्र)मतुङ्ग सू(सु)त श्रीदुज(र्ज)य-
भञ्जदेव: ओल्लाङ्गग्राम पा-

४. श्चाती त्रीसमापश्च सही(हि)त सा(शा)सन(ना)दी(धी)न
सजलथ(स्थ)ल सर्वबाधा

५. वी(वि)वर्जो(र्जि)त ठाकुर श्रीगोमट सा(शा)सन(ना)दी-
(धो)न: श्रीचीचीपमा(म)हादे-

६. वी श्रीकोटभञ्जु(यु)वराजदेव श्रीआवही सन्द(न्धि)[वि]-
प्रि(म्र)ही श्रीकुन्दहा-

७. थी मुद्र(द्रा)हर्थ(स्त) श्रीनरी(रे)न्द्र मा(म)हासामन्त
श्रीद्धुवहपुरसे(श्रे)ठी(ष्ठिन्) [।।]

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* Expressed by a symbol.

NOTES

Sri Rajkishore Pattnaik of Adipur near Khiching in Mayurbhanj District possessed a copper plate inscription which was acquired by the ex-state of Mayurbhanj. Sri P. Acharya the then Archaeologist of Mayurbhanj gave it to Pt. Vināyak Miśhra for decipherment and publication. But Pt. Mishra allowed Dr K. C Panigrahi to edit the said inscription which he published in E. I. XXV, pp 172—173.

It is a small single copper plate containing seven lines and written in Sanskrit full of errors. The Plate measures about 8"×6". A seal is attached at the top containing the figure of a couchant bull The characters used in the inscription belongs to about the 13th century A D. According to Dr. Panigrahi these type of characters were used when Oriya letters were in the process of assuming its present forms. But actually the letters began to assimilate in the characters of this locality from the later part of the 11th century A. D which is evident from the inscriptions of Choḍagaṅga and Vajrahasta of Gaṅga dynasty.

From the writing and non-conventional Phraesiology as seen in this document it is suspected that the inscription might be either spurious or copied from an original inscription in abridged form written in later age.

The villages Pāñchapāli and Ollāṅga as recorded in this inscription are according to Dr. Panigrahi, situated in the Anandapur subdivision of Keonjhar district. Another village Trisamāpadā of the inscription is not identified.

Section - II

BHANJAS OF KHINJALIMANDALA

No. 12

SONPUR GRANT OF ŚATRUBHANJA

1.	Donor	Śatrubhañja, son of Śrī Sitā-bhañjadeva.
2.	Title	Paramavaiśhṇava.
3.	Place of issue	Dhṛutipura
4.	Date	?
5.	Officers	Śivanāga, son of Paṇḍi, the engraver.
6.	Topography	(1) Dhṛutipura—(t) (2) Royarā Vishaya—(D) (3) Milupāḍi—(V) (4) Ālāpa—(V)
7.	Donee	Bhaṭṭaputra Kṛṣṇa, son of Ākhaṇḍala and grandson of Mahodadhi and belonged to the Kāśyapa-gotra, Trayarsheya pravara and was a student of the Sāmaveda. He was an immigrant from Ālāpa-Grama.
8.	Authority	Edited by B. C. Mazumdar in E. I. Vol. XI, pp. 99–103.
9.	Remarks	The whole inscription is full of mistakes.

TEXT

First Plate

१। ॐ[1] स्वस्ति [।।] संघा(हा)र कालहुतभुग् विकराल घोर संभ्रान्त कि[ं]कर कृ-
२। तान्त[नितान्त] भि[न्]न[ं]। गहनान्धकार सुरासुर
गहनादपत्र तद(द्)भैरवं हरव-
३। पुः भवतः प्रपातु{:} ।। दुर्वारः वारण प्रतिपक्ष लक्षि(क्ष्मी) हठग्रहण शुद्ध
४। श्रीशिलाभञ्जदेवनराधिपतयो बहवो बभूव भूरिसहस्र संखा(ख्या) तेषां कु-
५। ल(ले) सकल भूतलपालमौलिमालार्च्चित पादपृष्ठ खड्गधाराहते-
६। न नृपति श्रीशिलाभ[ं]जदेव प्रकट पौरुष रश्मिचक्र नि-
७। त निर्द्दारितारिहृदयोपि प्ता नृपतयः ।। गाम्भिर्येण पयोनिधि स्थि-

Correct reading of the Text :—

१। ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] संहारकालहुतभुग्विकराल घोर संभ्रान्त कि[ं]कर कृ-
२। तान्त[नितान्त] भि[न्]न[ं]। गहनान्धकार(भिन्नान्धका)सुर
महागहनात पत्र [।] तद्भैरवं हर व-
३. पुः भवतः प्रपातु ।। दुर्वार वारण रणप्रतिपक्षपक्षलक्ष्मी
हंग्रहण खु प्रसृत प्रतापा
४. श्रीशिलाभञ्जदेव नराधिपतयो बहवो बभूवुरुद्धुतयोऽत्र
भुवि भूरि सहस्र संख्यायाः ।। तेषां कु-
५. ले सकलभूतलपाल मौलिमालार्च्चितांघ्र युगलो बलवान् नृपोभूत ।।
६. श्रीशिलाभञ्जदेव प्रकटपौरुष रश्मिचक्र नि-
७. निर्द्दारितारिहृदयस्य पिता नृपस्य ।। गाम्भिर्य्येन पयोनिधि स्थि-

1. Expressed also by a symbol.
2. This cross is incised below the line between the Aksharas 'ल' and 'स'.

८। रत्वेन पृथिव्यां वलेनानिल+* सविदाजणनो चिमासमम: तपसो वृ-
९। हस्पते(ति)। अमासत्र जग नमकृत्य तजा दत्तावकासो विजराजा-
१०। म श्रीशत्रुभ[ं]जदेव[:] इव(त्य)तुलद्धि:(धी) तस्मातजसे:
सुवनन्दान्य मंद्मानमि-
११। लित सम्बद्धत नृपच[क्र] चतुरङ्गवलक्षोभचलितद्धरामण्डल ॥ गजतुर-
१२। गखुर निदारण रणप्रसर दन्दूलद्दूलिविवान छन्न जन्याङ्गण-

Second Plate; First Side

१३। स्कन्धवेदिका सैम्बरायत: परिणतजयलक्ष्मि समानं दित पैरज
१४। नपद: श्रीमदुभञ्जभूपति पुरार्धृ तपुरनान्य: शरदमल धवलकर
१५। मस(श) पटलद्धवलित दिग्वदनो अनवरतं प्रव्रित संन्मन दानिदित-
१६। सकलजनो अण्डजवंश प्रभव परमवैष्णवं म(मा)ता पितृपादानुध्यात भञ्जा-
१७। मल्लकुलतिलक: उभयखिञ्जलि मण्डल भविष्यदुराजनाका-
१८। श्रीत[र]ङ्ग कुमा[र]मारमान्य महासामन्त ब्राह्मण प्रधानं अं

Correct reading of the Text :—

८. रत्वेन पृथिव्या वलेनानिलं तेजोभि: ज्वलनोपमं समतया। शुभ्र
९. यशोभि: शशी आत्मसत्व वान्मनस्वितया दत्तावकाश विजयति
१०. श्रीशत्रुभ[ं]जदेव[:] इत्यतुलधी स्वयम्भुवत् अन्योन्य मद्मान मि-
११. लित समुद्धत नृपचक्र चतुरङ्गवलक्षोभचलित धरामण्डल ॥ गजतुर-
१२. ग खुर निर्दारणा प्रसरदतुलधुलिवितान संछन्न जन्याङ्गण [गज]-
१३. स्कन्धवेदिका स्वयम्बरायात ॥ परिणीत जयलक्ष्मी समानन्दित पौरज-
१४. नमनस: श्रीमद्भञ्जभूपति: पुराद्ध्रितिपुरनाम्न: शरदमल धवलकर-
१५. यशापटल धवलित दिग्वदनो अनवरत प्रवृत सम्मानदानानन्दित
१६. सकलजनो अण्डजवंश प्रभव: परमवैष्णव मातापितृपादानुध्यातो भञ्जा-
१७. मलकुलतिलक उभय खिञ्जलिमण्डले भविष्यद्राजानका-
१८. न्त कुमारामात्य महासामन्त ब्राह्मणप्रधान अ-

१९ । न्याश्च दण्डपाशिचाट भाट बल्लभजातिना ।। यथारहमा-
२० । नयति वोधयति समादिशयति चान्यत् ।। शिवमस्माकं विदित म-
२१ । स्तु भवतां रोयरा विषय प्रतिबद्ध मिलुपाड़ि खण्डक्षेत्र चतुःसिमा प-
२२ । र्य्यन्त निधिस्चोपनिधि सहितं अक्षयत्रितिया युगादिदिने गङ्गासंन्धि
२३ । मातापित्रोआत्मनः पुन्मवृद्धये सलिलधारा पुरसरेण विधिना
२४ । विधिविधानेन सविधेयः । तात्रशासन प्रतिपादितोयः । यावद्वेद-

Second Plate; Second Side

२५ । र्थवचनेनः काश्यपगोत्राय त्रियारिशय प्रवराश्च सामवेदाध्या-
२६ । यो आलापग्रामविनिर्गतः भटपुत्र कृष्णे आखण्डलसुत महोद-
२७ । धि नप्ते । तथा चोक्तं धर्मशास्तेषु फल[कृ]ष्टान् महिं दद्या । सविजा सस्य मे-
२८ । दिनि याव सुर्य्यंकृतां लोकां ताव स्वर्गमहियते ।। आस्फोटयति पि-
२९ । तरः प्रवल्गन्ति पितामहा भूमिदाता कुले जाता समेत्राता भैष्यति

Correct reading of the Text :—

१९ । न्यांश्च दण्डपाशिक चाटभटवल्लभजातीयान् ।। यथार्हं मा-
२० । नयति बोधयति समादिशति चान्यत् ।। [सर्वतः] शिवमस्माकं विदितम-
२१ । स्तु भवतां । रोयरा विषय प्रतिबद्ध मिलुपाड़ि खण्डक्षेत्र चतुःसीमा प-
२२ । र्य्यन्त निध्युपनिधि सहितं अक्षयतृतीया युगादिदिने गङ्गासन्धि-
२३ । मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये सलिलधारा पुरःसरेण विधिना
२४ । विधिविधानेन सविधेयं ताम्रशासन प्रतिपादितोयः । यावद्वेदा-
२५ । र्थ वचनेन । काश्यप गोत्राय त्र्यार्षेय प्रवराय सामवेदाध्या-
२६ । यिने आलापग्रामविनिर्गताय भट्टपुत्र कृष्णे आखण्डल सुत महोद-
२७ । धि नप्त्रे । तथाचोक्तं धर्मशास्त्रेषु [।] फलं कृष्टां महीं
दद्यात् सबीजं शस्यमे-
२८. दिनीं । यावत सूर्य्यंकृता लोके तावत् स्वर्गे महीयते ।। आस्फोटयन्ति पि-
२९ । तरः प्रवल्गयन्ति पितामहाः भूमि दाता कुले जाता समेत्राता भविष्यति [।]

३० । वहुभिर्वसुधा दतं राजान सगरादिभि यस्य यस्य ,यदा भूमि
३१ । तस्य तस्य सदा [फ]ल ॥ मा पार्थिव कदाचित ब्रह्मस्व म-
३२ । नसाद्पि आनेव धमभेषज्य अतत हलाहल विषं ॥ आविष['] वि-
३३ । विषमिताहु: ब्रह्मस्वं विष उच्यते विषमेकाकिनो हन्ति ब्रह्मस्व
पुत्र पौत्रिक
३४ । यथा गौ भरते वछ क्षरिणि क्षिर मुश्ते एव दत्वा सहस्राद्य भूमि भर-
३५ । भूमिद: ॥ वाजपेय सहस्राणि अश्वमेध शतानि च ॥
गवा['] कोटि प्रदा-
३६ । नेन भूमिहर्ता न शुध्यति । यथा विजानि लोहन्ति
पुकिरणानि महितल
३७ । एव भूमि कृता दानं सस्ये सस्ये प्रयछति [।] भूमि य:
प्रतिगृह्णाति य-

Correct reading of the Text :—

३० । वहुभिवसुधा दत्ता राजभि: सगरादिभि: । यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि:
३१ । तस्य तस्य तदा फलं ॥ मा पार्थिव: कदाचित् ब्रह्मस्वं म-
३२ । नसादपि अनौषधम् भेषज्यमेतत् हलाहलं विषं ॥ अविषं वि_
३३ । षमित्याहु ब्रह्मस्व विषमुच्यते विषमेकाकिनो हन्ति ब्रह्मस्वं
पुत्रपौत्रक'
३४ । यथा गौ भरते वत्स क्षरिणि क्षिर मुस्ते एवं दत्वा सहस्राद्य
भूमिभरति
३५ । भूमिद: ॥ वाजपेय सहस्राणि अश्वमेध शतानि च ।
गवां कोटि प्रदा-
३६ । नेन भूमिहर्त्ता न शुध्यति ॥ यथा विजानि लोहन्ति
पुकिरणानि महीतल
३७ । एवं भूमि कृत' दान' शस्ये शस्ये प्रयच्छति [।] भूमि: य:
प्रतिगृह्णाति य-

३८। स भूमि प्रयछति उभै तै पुण्यकर्मा नियतै स्वर्गगामिनै [।।]
हरन्ते हार-

३९। यते यस्तु मद(न्द) बुधिस्तमावृत: स वधो वारुणै:
पारयेत्तिर्य्यो-

४०। निषु यायते ।। स्वदतां परदतां वा यो हरेति वसु[ ]धरां ।।
स कपिला-

४१। शतग्नानामेनासि प्रतिपद्यते ।। हिरंन्यमेक गा-

४२। मेक[ ] भूमिरप्यर्धमङ्गुल ।। हरन्ते नरक या[ ]ति याव-

४३। दाहुत संप्लव: ।। शिवगगन पाण्डसुतेने लाछिन्ता

४४। माहाराजकि मुद्रेति: ।।

Correct reading of the Text :—

३८। स भूमि प्रयच्छति उभौ तौ पुण्यकर्माणौ नियतौ
स्वर्गगामिनौ [।।] हरते हार-

३९। यते यस्तु मन्दबुद्धस्तमावृत: । स बद्धो वारुणे पाशैस्ति
र्य्यग् यो-

४०। निषु जायते ।। स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेत वसुन्धरां ।
स कपिला

४१। शतघ्नानामेनासि प्रतिपद्यते ।। हिरण्यमेकं गा-

४२। मेक[ ] भूमिरप्यर्धमङ्गुलं । हरन्नरकमायाति याव-

४३। दाभूत संप्लव: ।। उत्कीर्णाञ्च शिवगणेन पाण्डसुतेन ।
लाञ्छित-

४४। महाराजकीय मुद्रेणेति ।।

NOTES

Some years before in 1898 three sets of copper plate inscriptions were discovered from Sonpur. The present set is one of them and the remaining two belong to Mahābhavagupta I and Mahā Śivagupta VII of the Somavaṃsi line of kings of Dakshiṇa Kośala. The present inscription was edited by B. C. Mazumdar in E.I. Vol. XI, pp. 93—101.

The set consists of three copper plates each measuring from $4\frac{3}{4}''$ to $4\frac{7}{8}'' \times 7\frac{5}{8}''$ to $7\frac{3}{4}''$. The height varies $4\frac{7}{8}''$ in middle to $5''$ at the margin while the third plate varies in height from $4\frac{3}{4}''$ to $4\frac{7}{8}''$ and $7\frac{5}{8}''$ to $7\frac{3}{4}''$ in breadth. A copper ring through which all these plates are passed contains an oval seal having diameters $2\frac{1}{4}''$ maximum and $1\frac{3}{4}''$ minimum. At the centre of the seal the legend in relief runs as *Śrī Śa-[tru]-bhan-[ja]-dēvasya*.

The language is Sanskrit but too defective and associated with Prakrit usages. For example the following words may be noted.—

L—1. संघार—संहार, L—3. लच्छि—लक्ष्मी, L—4. संखा — सख्या, L—5. अवकासो—अवकाशो, L—13. लच्छि—लक्ष्मी, L—15. जस—यश, L—16. रिसय—रिषय, L—44. माहाराज—महाराज.



No. 13

KUMURAKELA CHARTER OF RĀṆAKA ŚATṚUBHANJADEVA

1. Donor ... ... Rāṇaka Śatṛubhañjadeva, son of Śrī Āṅgaḍi.

2. Title ... ... Paramavaishṇava, Rāṇaka.

3. Place of issue ... ... Dhṛutipura

4. Date ... ... R Y. Samvat 15 Kārttika Śuklapaksha, Mahādvādaśī.

5. Officers ... ... (1) Sandhivigrahika — Savaradatta.
   (2) Suvarṇṇakāra — Devala

6. Topography ... ... (1) Khinjali-maṇḍala—(P).
   (2) Uttarapalli—(D)
   (3) Jaintāmurā—(V)
   (4) Kumurakelā—(V)
   (5) Dhṛutipura—(Capital)

7. Donee ... ... Bhaṭṭa Manoratha, son of Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa, who migrated from a village called Baddhakuti and was a resident of Gandhaṭapāṭi and belonged to Kāśyapa - gotra, Garga-Āpany-Āngirasa-pravara and Bahvṛja-charaṇa.

8. Authority ... ... Edited by Sri B. C. Mazumdar in J. B. O. R S. Vol. II (1916) pp. 429—435 ff.

9. Remarks ... ...

TEXT

First Plate (Inner Side)

१। ॐ सिद्धिः। अनवरत वहल पुलक लक्ष्मीकुचपीडनेन दुरितम्वः अपहृ-
२। रतु सुरभि परिमलसुषटपदमुर[:]स्थल' विष्णुः ॥ संहारकाल हुतभुग्वि-
३। कराल घोर संभ्रान्त किंकर कृतान्त नितान्त भिन्न' भिन्नान्धकासुर महागहृ-
४। नात पत्र' तङ्कैरवं हरवपु(:)र्भवता: प्रपातु(:)। दुर्वारवारण रण प्रतिपक्षप-
५। क्षः[1] लक्ष्मी हठापहरणोच्छलित प्रतापाः। भङ्गा
नराधिपतयो वहवो वभुवुस्त-
६। त्र तयोत्र भुवि भूरि सहस्र संख्याः। तेसां कुले सकल
भूवलपाल मौलिमाला-
७। चितांघ्रियुगलो वलवां[2] नृपोभुव् श्रीआङ्कड्डि[3] प्रकटपौरुष रश्मिचक्र मिद्दो-
८।[*] रितारिहि(हृ)दयोस्य पिता नृपस्य नानामानापमानान्योन्य सम गजवाजि
९। भद घटा घोसं' घट घोर समर निर्द्दारितारि नरेन्द्र घृन्द लक्ष्मी समूहः
१०। हंठ हरणविकट पट पुरुषकार प्रतापातिक्रान्तेरनेक सहस्र सख्या विजया-

Second Plate; First Side

१ तो(:) ख्यातः खड्ग भ्राजिष्णु भुज वज्र भञ्जभूपतिः पुराधृति पुरात् शारद-
२। मल वहल जलधर धवल यशः पटल कमल मालालंकृतः सकल कि-
३। ग्वधुवदना(:) अनवरत प्रवर्त्तमान नाना सन्मान
दानानन्दित नि[:]से(शे)षः सुजन-

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1. This second word पक्ष means an elephant.
2. It should be बलवान् ।
3. The editor reads Angati but 'ड्डि' is clear.

४। खिनद: खितिनाथ:[1] जनमनो वंश: प्रभवाएडज: परमवैष्णवो माता-

५। पितृ पादानुध्यात: भञ्जामलकुल तिलक: श्रीशत्रुभञ्जदेव कुशली

६। खिञ्जलि मण्डले भविष्यद्राज राजनान्तरङ्ग कुमार(रा)मात्य,
[म]हासामन्त[2] ब्राह्म-

७। ण पुरोग मातृनन्यांश्च दण्डपासिक चाटभट वल्लभ
जातियां यथार्ह(:)

८. मानयति वो(त्रो)धयति समादिशयति चान्यत् सर्व्वत:
शिवमस्माकं विदितमस्तु

९। भवतां उड्डपल्ली प्रतिवद्ध: जैन्वामुरा समेत: कुमुरक(के)ला
ग्राम: चतुः सि-

१०। मा पर्य्यन्त: सनिधिश्चोपनिधिश्च(:) कार्त्तिक शुक्लपक्ष
महाद्वादश्याम् विष्णु-

११। भट्टारकमुदि(द्दि)श्य माता [पि]त्रोरात्मनश्च प(पु)ण्याभि-
वृद्धये(:) श(स)लिलधारा पुर:-

Second Plate Second Side

१। सारेण(:) विधिना (का)श्य(प)[3] सगोत्राय गर्गश्चापण्याङ्गीरस प्रवराय: वहृ-

२। च चरणाय वङ्कुटी विनिर्गताय गन्धटपाटि वास्तव्याय(:) स(सु)ब्रह्मचारि(री).

३। णे भटमनोरथाय[:] भट नारायणसुताय[:] राणक श्रीशत्रुभञ्जदेव

४। द[त्ता]ʼ भटमनोरथस्य विधिर्भिवधेय: सुविद्धा[ʼ]नीकृत्य
ताम्रशासनः प्रतिपादि-

५। त अस्माभि: पारम्पर्य्यं कुलावतारेण यावद्रवेराधं वचन-
कायडात् का[एडा]त् प्र-

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1. It should be read as क्षितिनाथ: instead of सितानाथ: ।

2. This form सान्त for सामन्त is used in popular use in Orissa.

3. After पुरःसरेण the inscription reads विधिना र्योसगोत्राय। Probably the gotra is गार्ग्यास or अर्य्यास गोत्र ।

६. रोहन्ति[:] ज[ज्या] शतेन प्रवानोसि सहस्रेण त्रिरोहसि[:]
एवं वुद्धा परार्थाश्च प-
७. रतः बद्धावतारेणापि भर्त्रद्भिः अस्मदुपरोधात्धर्म्मे गौरवाच्चन के
८। नचित् स्वल्पमपि वाधाकरणीयं(या) ।। उक्तञ्च धर्म्मशास्त्रे वहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता
९। राजभिः सगरादिभिः यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि तस्य तस्य तदा फलं मा भू-
१० । यः फल सं(शं)कावः परदत्तेति पार्थि(थि)वाः । स्वदाना-
त्फलमानन्त्यः परदत्तानुपे(पा)-
११। लने अश्वमेद्ध(ध) सहस्राणि वाजपेय. शतानि च।
पौण्डरिक सहस्राणि भूमि

Third Plate; (Inner Side)

१। दानाद्धि(धि)कं फलं। स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्बा यो हरेति वसुन्धरां
स विष्ठायाः क्रिमि-
२। भूत्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यते। हिरण्यमेकं गोरेकं भूमिमप्यर्द्ध मङ्गुलं
३। हरंनरकमायाति यावदाभूत सम्प्लवः। अविषं विषमित्याहुः ब्रह्मस्वं
४। विष उच्यते विषमेकाकिनो हीति[:] ब्रह्मस्व पुत्रपौत्रकं ।।
सर्वेषाञ्च प्रदाना-
५। नां भूमिदान प्रशस्यते कल्पकोटि गतं पापं सञ्चितं जरते
नरः। एक-
६। विंशति कुल्यान्येव कष्टं हि नरकं स्थितं भूमि दानेन मात्रेण
प्रचेताभिर्व्विमु-
७। च्यते ।। भूमि यः प्रतिगृह्णाति[:] य च भूमि प्रयाच्छति
उभौ तौ पुण्य कर्म्मा-
८। णौ नियतौ स्वर्गगामिनौ[:] तृणाग्र जलविन्दुश्च जलवुद्वुद
आदर्श सदर्शं जीवि-
९। तं ज्ञात्वा कीर्त्तिद्धर्मं न लोपयेत् इति कमलदलाम्बु
विन्दुलोलां श्र(श्रि)यमनुचि-

१० । न्त्य मनुष्य जीवितं सकलमिदमुदाहि(हृ)तञ्च बुद्धा न हि
पुरुष परकीर्त्त लोप्या:
११ । प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्ये सम्वत्सर पञ्चदशतमे कार्त्तिका:
शुक्लपक्ष महाद्वा-

Third Plate (Reverse Side)

१ । दस्यां(श्यां) लिखितमिदम सन्धिविग्रहिक सवरदत्तेन[:]
उत्कीर्णं सुवर्णकार देवले-
२ । न लाञ्छितं महाराजकीय मुद्रणमिति ॥

NOTES

This copper plate inscription was unearthed in April 1916 from the village of Kumurakela in Sonpur Sub-division of Bolangir District. The ex-Rājā of Sonpur, Mahārājā B M. Sing Deo lent the inscription to Śri B. C. Mazumdar who was unfortunately suffering from the loss of eyesight, but was very eager to edit the inscription with the help of others He edited ofcourse, the inscription, with an elaborate note and the text of his reading. He admits his disability to examine the epigraph in his own eyes, but made his amanuesis to draw the inscribed letters on the palm of his hand for decipherment. It is however an unparallel process of reading an ancient inscription of this type But Sri Mazumdar's anxiety and scholistic merit can not be ignored although we are not able to accept his reading fully correct.

The lithoprint of the plate which is given by Sri Mazumdar although very clear, in the print, we suspect that while preparing the blocks, the press artist had made some interpolations to avoid some fictitious marks here and there in the original estampages. While doing so, we suspect he had removed some such marks from the letters which would have helped us for correct reading of the text Any way, depending upon these defective lithoprints we have tried to revise the reading of Mr. Mazumdar.

The set consists of three copper plates containing 44 lines of writing in total. The measurement of each plate is 8.5"× 5.25". They are attached to a ring which contains a royal seal with the emblems of a bull and a cresent moon At the bottom there is a legend Śrī Śatrbhañjadevasya".

The inscription is written in Sanskrit containing mistakes very often and the characters are of the Kutila type which was in vogue in Orissa during the 11th and 12th

centuries A D At the end of the record, the regnal year of the king is mentioned as *Vijaya-rājya Samvatsara Pañchadaśatame, Kārttika Śuklapaksha Mahādvādasyām*. It is interesting to note here that although the Śaivayat symbols are given in the royal seal, which indicates that the king was a Śaiva, the donor Śatrbhañja who used the title of Parama Vaiṣṇava was not a follower of Śaivism. So his grant to Brahmins was made on the occasion of Kārttika Śukla-dvādaśī which is popularly known as Mahādvādaśī and a day of great festivity for the Vaiṣṇavites According to the Haribhakti Vilāsa and other Vaiṣṇavite Dharmaśāstras, Lord Viṣṇu rises from his long sleep during the period of Chāturmāsya.

It is interesting to note here that the occasion of the grant is mentioned in line 22 as *Akshaya tritiyā Yugādi dine* and *Gaṅgā-Sandhi*, that means, there was a festival called Gaṅgā-Sandhi or Gaṅgā-Sindhu on the day of Akhsaya-tritiyā which was considered to be the first day of the Yugāvda year. This Gaṅgā-Sindhu may be the modern Gaṅgā-Sāgara-Snāna or the sacred bath at the mouth of the Ganges not far from Calcutta which is known as the Aśrama of Kapilamuni. According to the Purāṇic legends, this is the place where the sons of Sagara were burnt into fire by the imprecation of Kapilamuni and saved ultimately by Bhāgīratha. Therefore the Āśrama is sacred for the Hindus to take sacred bath on the day of Tila-Saptami or Māgha-Saptamī. But our present inscription discloses that Gaṅgā-Sindhu, probably the Gaṅgā-Sāgara-Snāna was considered to be a sacred day on Akshaya-tritiyā, the first day of the Yugāvda.



No. 14

ORISSA MUSEUM PLATES OF RAṆABHANJA

1.	Donor	Rāṇaka Raṇabhañja, son of Śrī Satṛbhañja and grand son of Śrī Śilabhañja.
2.	Title	Paramamāheśvara, Rāṇaka.
3.	Place of issue ...	Dhṛutipura.
4.	Date	Regnal year 9
5.	Officers	Pāṇḍika, son of Gonā, the goldsmith and the merchant.
6.	Topography ...	(1) Dhṛutipura—(Capital town) (2) Rāirā—(D) (3) Vāriśāmā—(V) (4) Varendri—(P) (5) Tāla Bhṛtakī—(V)
7.	Donee	Bhaṭṭa Varadā, son of Bhaṭṭa Śavara and grand son of Iāka who belonged to Vatsya gotra, Bhārgava-Abharvya-Chyavan - Atmavān - Yāmadagni - Pravara, Chhāndoga - Charaṇa, and Kanthuma-Śākhā and who migrated from the village of Tala Bhṛtakī in the province of Vārendri and a resident of Vāri village.
8.	Authority	Edited by Dr. K. C. Pāṇigrāhi in O.H.R.J. Vol. XI, No. 3, pp. 155—159 ff.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

First Plate (Second Side)

१। सिद्ध (।)[1] ॐ स्वस्ति। संहार कालहुतभुगविकराल घोर (।)
सम्भ्रान्तकिङ्कर कृतान्तनितान्त भी(भि)न (न्न·) (।)
२। भिना(न्ना)न्धकासुरमहागहनातपत्रा(त्रां)तङ्क रवहरवपुः
भवतः प्रपातुः ॥ दुर्व्वारवारण-
३। ण प्रविपक्षलक्ष्मीहठग्रहणगुप्रसृत प्रतापा( )॥ भञ्जनराधि-
पतयो वहवोवभूवु-
४। रुद्भूत योत्र भुवि भुरि सहस्र सख्या(ः) ॥ तेषां कुले
सकलभूतलपाल मौलिमालार्चिता(तां)
५। घ्र(घ्रि)युगलो वलवां नृपोभूत ॥ श्री शिलाभञ्जदेवप्रकट-
पौरुषरश्मिचक्र निर्द्दि-
६। रितारिहृदयोस्य(यस्य) पिता नृपस्य ॥ गाम्भीर्य्ये(र्य्य)ण
पयोनिधि थिरतय(स्थिरतया) भूमि(मिः)। व-
७। लेनानिलतेजोभीः(भिः) ज्वलनाय(य्य)मां(मा)समतया।
सु(शु)भ्रै यसो(शो)भी(भि.) शसी(शि)। आत्मा
८। सर्वजगन्मनस्थिततया दता(त्ता)वकासो(शो) विय(त्)जातो
श्रीशत्रुभञ्ज इत्यतुलधीः तस्यात्मज।
९। स्वयम्भूवत्। अन्योन्य मदमानमिलित समुध(द्ध)त नृपचक्र
जतुरङ्गवलचो चलि[त] धराम-
१०। ण्डलगजतुरग खुरनिर्द्दारणप्रसरदतुलधूलिवितान संच्छन(न्न)
जन्याङ्गण गजस्कन्धवेदिका-
११। स्वयम्बरायात्(त) ॥ परिणतजयलक्ष्मीसमानन्दित
पौरजनमनसः श्रीमद्भञ्जभूपति-

1. Expressed by a symbol.

Second Plate (First Side)

१२। पुराद्धृतिपुरनाम्नः ॥ स(श)रदमलधवलकरयसः(शः) पटलधवलित दिग्वदनो ॥ अनवर-

१३। तप्रवृतसम्मानदानान्दिवसकलजनो अण्डजवशां(वंश) प्रभवः परममाहेश्वर मातापितृपा-

१४। दानुध्यात भञ्जामलकुलतिलक[:]। उभय ख(खि)जल्याद्धि-(धि)पति(तिः)। समधिगतपञ्चमहाशब्द[:]। महा-

१५। सामन्तवन्दित। स्तम्भेश्वरि(री)ल्ल(ल)द्धवरप्रसाद ॥ राणक श्रीरणभञ्जदेव कुशाल(ली) इहैव।

१६। खिञ्जलिमण्डलभविस्य(ष्य,द्र(द्रा)जराजनकान्तरङ्ग कुमार(रा)मात्यमहासामन्त ब्राह्मण प्रधाना।

१७। अन्यञ्चदण्डपासि(शि)कचाटभटवल्लभजातिया[न्] यथार्ह मानयति बोधयति।

१८. समादिस(श)यति चान्यत ।। सर्वतः शिवमस्माकं ॥ विदितमस्तु भवतां। राइरा

१९। विषय प्रतिवद्ध मोरनाद(दी) विमलजज विजि(चि)प्रक्षालितटट। वारिशामाग्राम चतु[:]सीमा-

२०। पर्यं(र्य्य)न्त निध्युपनिधि सहित सामग्रण(समग्रेण) मातापितृरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये सलिलधारा।

२१। पुरस्सरण विधिना[1]। वच्छ गोत्राय। भार्गवअभर्य्यं-च्यवनअत्मवानजा(या)मदग्नि प्रवरा-

२२। य। छन्दोगच(च)रणाय। कौथ्ण(थु)मशाखाय। वरेन्द(न्द्र) मण्डलतालभृतकाग्रामविनिर्गत। वारि-

२३। ग्रामवास्तव्य। भट्टपुत्रपाण्डित्य वरद[2]। भट शवर सुताय। भट इयाकनप्त्रे। विधिविधानेन

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1. Hereafter several unnecessary daṇḍas occur in the text.
2. Read पण्डित वरदाय

Second Plate (Second Side)

२४। सविधेयं ताम्ब्र(म्र) सासन(शासन)प्रतिपादितोयं पार[ं]-
पर्य्यंकुलावतारेण यावद्वेदार्थं वचनेन।

२५। यथा काण्डात् काण्डा[त्] प्ररोहन्ति या(शा)श(स)नेन
प्रत(ति)नासि सहस्रेण विरोहसि(सी)त्येव वुध्वा परार्द्ध-

२६। ह्न परतोवंशावतारेण्यप्यस्मादनुरोधाद्धर्म्मं गौरवाच(च्च)
न केनचित स्वल्पापि वाधा करणीया।

२७। तथा चोक्त' धर्म्मशास्त्रेषु। हालकृष्टामहीं दद्यात् सवि(वी)-
जां स(श)स्यमेदिनीं यावत सुर्य्येकृतां लो-

२८। के तावत् स्वर्गे महीयते। वेदवाक्क(क्य)स्मयोजिह्वा वदन्ति
ऋषिदेवता। भूमिहर्त्तास्त(त)थान्यचा(च्च) (॥)

२९। आहो मा हर मा हर। यथाप्सु पतितं शक्र तैलविन्दु
विसर्पति। एवं भूमिकृ-

३०। तं दानं स(श)स्ये स(श)स्ये प्ररोहति। आदित्योवरुणो
विष्णु ब्रह्मसोमहुतास(श)नः। स(शू)-

३१। लपाणिस्तु भगवां(वान्)अभिनन्दन्ति भूमिदं॥ आस्फो-
टयन्ति पितरः प्रगल्भयन्ति पितामहः(हाः)

३२। भूमिदाताकुले जात[ः] समेत्राता भविष्यति। बहुभिः वसुधा
दता(त्ता) राजनैः(भिः) सगरादिभिः। माभू-

३३। दफल स(श)ङ्काप(वः) परदते(त्ते)षु पालितं। यस्य यस्य
यदा भूमिः तस्य तस्य तदा फलं। स्वद-

३४। ता(त्तां) परदता(त्ता)म्बा ( ) यो हरेत वसुन्धरा(रां) स
विष्ठायां कृमिभूत्वा पितृभिः सहपच्यते। हिरन्य(ण्य)मे-

३५। कंगामेकं भूमिमप्यर्द्ध मङ्गुलं ( ) हरं(रन्)नरकमाप्नोति
यावदाभूतसम्लव[ं] ॥ भूमि[ं] यः प्रति-

Third Plate (First Side)

३६ । गृह्णाति यं च(श्च) भूमिं प्रयच्छति । उभौ तौ पुन्य(ण्य) कर्माणौ
नियतौ स्वर्गगामिनौ हरते हार-

३७ । यते भूमि(मिं) मन्दवुधि(द्धि)स्तमावृत: सवधो(द्धो) वारुणै:
पाशैती(स्ति)र्यग्योनी(नि)षु जायते । मा पा-

३८ । थिव कदाचित(त्)(त्वं) ब्रह्मस्व मनसादपि । अनौषधमभैशा(ष)ज्य
एतत् हलाहलं विष[ं] । अ(न) विषं

३९ । विषमित्याहु: ब्रह्मस्वं विष उ(मु)च्यते । विषमेकाकिनं हन्ति
ब्रह्मस्वं पुत्रपौत्र(त्रि)क[ं] । लोहचूर्णा-

४० । स्मचूर्णञ्च विषञ्च जरये नर: ॥ ब्रह्मस्वं तृ(त्रि)षु लोकेषु क:
पुमा(न्) जरइ(यि)ष्यति ॥ वाजपेय-

४१ । सहस्राणि अश्वमेध स(श)तानि च ॥ गवा[ं] कोटिप्रदानेन
भूमिहर्त्ता न शुध्यति । इति

४२ । कमलदलाम्बुविन्दु लौ(लो)ला[ं] श्रियमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य
जीवितञ्च सकलमिदमु-

४३ । दाहृ[तं]ञ्च वुधै:(वुद्ध्वा) न हि पुरुषै: परकि(की)[र्ति]यो विलौ(लो)प्या ॥
विजयराज्ये साम्व[त्स]र नम(व)मे ॥ उक्ति(त्की)-

४४ । र्ण(र्णं)ञ्च वणिक सुवर्णकार पाण्डिकेन [।] गोनासुतेन ॥ ला(ला)ञ्छितं
माहा(महा)राजकीयमुद्रेणमि-

४५ । ति ॥

NOTES

A set of three copper plates were discovered in the Athamallik area of the Dhenkanal district and were acquired for the Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar through Sri R. P. Miśra, a student of Utkal University. The plates were discovered in a cornfield in the village of Aidā, six miles from Athamallik Town. Dr. K G. Pāṇigrāhi and Śrī Maheśh Prasād Dās, Curator, Orissa State Museum edited the plates from the original.

The set consists of three plates, each measuring about $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4''$ and are hinged on a cercular ring of about 3″ in diametre. The ring contains an oval seal containing in relief a crescent with star, a couchant bull and the legend ' Śrī *Raṇa-bhañjadevasya*"

The language of the charter is Sanskrit.. It is dated in the regnal year 9 of the donor.

No. 15

(SINGHARĀ) SONPUR PLATES OF RAṆABHANJA

1.	Donor	Rāṇaka Raṇabhañjadeva, son of Śrī Satṛbhañja and grand son of Śrī Śilābhañjadeva.
2.	Title	Paramamāheśvara, Ubhaya-Khiñja-lyādhipati.
3.	Place of issue ...	Dhṛtipura.
4.	Date	Samvatsar, 9th regnal year.
5.	Officers	Padmanābha ,son of Pāṇḍi, a merchant and a goldsmith who was the royal engraver.
6.	Topography ...	(1) Dhṛtipura—(Capital) (2) Dakshiṇapalli—(V) (3) Siṅgharā—(V) (4) Palāśi —(V) (5) Magaha—(Country)
7.	Donee	Bhaṭṭaputra Vohi, son of Bhaṭṭa Śaṁkha and grand son of Vimala who migrated from the village Palaśi in Magahadeśa and belonged to Kāśyapa-gotra with the three pravaras, Kāśyapa. Naidhruva and Vātsa and was a student of Yajurveda-Śākhā.
8.	Authority	Edited by B. C. Mazumdar in J.B.O.R.S. Vol. VI, pp. 481-486 ff.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

First Plate (Inner Side)

१। ॐ स्वस्ति: ॥ संहारकाल हुतभुग् विकराल घोर संभ्रान्त किङ्कर कृतान्त निता-

२। न्त भिन्न' भिन्नान्धकासुर महागहनातपत्र । तद्भैरवम् हरवपु: भवत: प्रपातु ।

३। दुर्वार वारण रण[पक्ष] पक्षा[त] लक्ष्मी हठग्रहण सुप्रसृत प्रतापा भङ्गाम्बराधि-

४। पतयो बहवो बभू[वु]रुद्भूवयोऽत्र भुवि भूरि सहस्र सख्ययां: ॥ तेषां कुले सकल भूत-

५। ल पालमा(मौ)लि मालार्चितांघ्रि युगलो बलवां(न्)नृपोभूत् ॥ श्री शिलाभं-

६। ञ्जदेव प्रकट पौरुष रश्मिचक्र निदा(र्दा)रितारि हृदयोस्य पिता नृप-

७। स्य ॥ गाम्भीर्येन पयोनिधि । थिरतया भूमि । बलेनानिल' वे[जो]भि: ज्वलनोपम'

८। समतया शुभ्रै(भ्रै) यशोभि: शशी आत्मसत्व जगन्मन- स्वित{त}या दृष्टावकाश

९। विय(ज)ज(य)ति श्री शत्रुभञ्ज इत्यतुलधी: तस्मात्मज: स्वयम्भुवत् । अन्योन्य मद-

१०। मान मी(मि)लित समुद्द(द्ध)त नृपचक्र चतुरङ्गबलक्षोभ चलित धरामण्डल गजतु-

११। रङ्ग(ग) खुर निदा(र्दा)रण प्रसरदतुल धुलिवितान संच्छन्न न[ग]न्मण्डलगजस्कन्ध वेदि-

Second Plate (Front Side).

१२। का स्वयम्बरायात ॥ परिणि(णी)त जयलक्ष्मी समानन्दित पौरजनमानसः श्रीमद्भञ्जभू-

१३। पतिः पुराद्ध तिपुरनाम्नः स्वरेमल धवलकर यशः पटल धवलित दिग्वदन(नो) । अनव-

१४। रत प्रवृति(त) सम्मानदानानन्दित सकलजनी अण्डज त्र्यंश (वंश) प्रभवः परममाहेश्वरो माता-

१५। पितृ पादानुध्यात भञ्जामलकुलतिलक उभय(य) खिञ्जल्या- धिपति समधिगत पञ्चमहा-

१६। शब्द महासामन्त वन्दित स्तम्भेश्वरी लब्धवरप्रसाद ॥ राणक श्रीरणभञ्जदेवः कुशली

१७। इहैव खिञ्जलिमण्डले भविषद्राज राजनकान्तरङ्ग कुमारामात्य महासाम-

१८. न्त ब्राह्मण प्रधाना['] अन्यांश्च दण्डपाशिक चाटभट वल्लभ जातीया(या)न ॥ यथा

१९। र्हि मानयति बोधयति समादिशयति चान्यत् ॥ सर्वतः शिवमस्माक' । विदित-

२०। मस्तु भवतां । दक्षिण पल्लि(ल्ली) भोगीखण्डु प्रतिवद्ध व्यघ्रनदी विमलजल वि(वो)ची(चि)प्रक्षालि-

२१। त तट सिंघरा मह्लोपी ग्राम चतु:सीमापर्य्यन्त निध्युपनिधि सहित' श्री नारायण-

२२। भट्टारकमुद्दिश्य मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये सलिल- धाराः पुरस्सरेण विधि-

२३। ना काश्यपगोत्राय वात्स्यायनैध्रुव स्त्यार्ष(त्रयार्ष) प्रवराय। यजुर्व्वेदशाखाध्यायीने मग-

२४। ह देश भद्रपलाशी ग्रामविनिर्गतः । गन्धटापारिवास्तव्यो भट्टपुत्र वोद्दे भट्ट शङ्क-

Second Plate (Reverse Side)

२५। सुवाय विमल नक्त्रे विघिविघानेन सविधेय' ताम्ब(म्र)शासन
प्रति पादितयोः पारंप-

२६। र्य्यं कुलावतारेण यावद्वेदार्थवचनेन यथा काण्डात्
काण्डात् प्ररोहन्ति। शासन(ने)[न] प(प्र)तिन(ना)सि-

२७। सहस्रेण विरोहसि ठ्येव(एवं) वुघा(ध्वा) पराद्धं स्व
परलोवंशावतारेणाप्यस्मदनुरोघाद्धम्म गौ-

२८। रवाच(च)न केनचि[त्] स्वल्पापि वाघा करणीया।
तथाचोक्त' घम्मशास्त्रेषु। पाल'(फलं) कृष्ट्वा मही द-

२९। दया(दद्यात्) सबीज स(श)स्य मेदीनीं। यावतसूर्य्ये कृतालोके
तावत् सगं अ(स्वर्गे) महीयत(ते)। वेदवाक्यंस्म(क्यस्म)

३०। या जिह्वा वदन्ति ऋषिदेवता: भूमि[ह]र्त्ता तथान्यस्व आहो
मा हर मा हरा(र) यथा-

३१। पसु पतितं शक्र तैलबिन्दु विसपति। एवं भूमि कृतं दानं
स(श)स्ये स(श)स्ये प्ररो-

३२। हति आदित्यो वरुणो विष्णु ब्रह्मा सोम हुताशन:(ना:)
शुलपाणिस्तु भग-

३३। वा[न्] (।) अभिनन्दन्ति भूमिदं ॥ आस्फोर(ट)यन्ति
पितर: प्रवलज(ल्ग)यन्ति पितामहा: भूमि-

३४। दाता कुले जाता समेत्राता भविष्यति [।] बहुभिर्व्वसुधा
दाता(दत्ता) राजानै: (राजभि:) सगरादिभि: मा-

३५। भूत फल सं(शं)काय(व:) परदत्तेषु पालितं ॥ यस्य यस्य
यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फ-

३६। लं स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा यो हरेदुव(त)(व)सुन्धरां स विष्ठायां
कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभि: सह पच्य-

३७। ते ॥ हिरण्यमकं गामेकां भूमिमप्यद्धंमङ्गुलं हरन्(न)रक-
मायाति यावदाभूत-

Third Plate (Inner Side)

३८। संप्लवः(°) ॥ भूमिं यः प्रतिगृह्णाति यश्च भूमि प्रयच्छति [।] उभौ तौ
पुण्यकर्म्माणौ नियतौ (।)

३९। स्वगगामिनौ (॥) हरते हारयते भूमिं मन्दवृद्धिस्यमोवृतः [।] सु(ब)
वद्धै(द्धो) वरणौ(वारुणै) पाशैस्तिर्य्यं (।)

४०। ग् योनिषु जायते ॥ मा पार्थिवः कदाचिद् ब्रह्मस्वं मनसादपि
अनौषधम्-भैषज्य[मे]

४१। एतत् हलाहलं विषः। अविषम विषमित्याहु ब्रह्मस्वं वि[ष]मुच्यते
विषमेकाकिनं ( )

४२। हन्ति ब्रह्मस्वं पुत्र पौत्रि(त्र)क ॥ लौहचूण्णौं(ण्णं)स्मचूर्णञ्च विषञ्च
जरयेन[न]रः ॥ ब्रह्मस्वं त्रि-

४३। षु लोकेषु कः पुमान् ज्व(ज)रयिष्यति ॥ वाजपेय सहस्राणि अश्वमेध-

४४। शतानिच गवा कोटि प्रदानेन भूमिहर्त्ता न शुष्यति ॥ इति कमल-

४५। दलाम्बु विन्दुलोलां श्री(श्रि)यमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य जीवितञ्च।
सकलमिदमुदाहृतञ्च वुधै (।)

४६। न हि पुरुषैः पराक(की)र्त्तयो विलोप्या ॥ विजयराज्य(ज्ये) सम्वच्छरे
नम(व)मे उत्कि(त्की)र्ण्णञ्च।

४७। वणिक सुवर्णकार पद्मनाभेन पाण्डिसुतः लाञ्छित' महाराजकीय मुद्रेणः।

NOTES

This copper plate grant consisting of three plates was unearthed in 1918 near the Bhagavatī Temple in the town of Sonpur and was found in excellent condition excepting that the seal was found detached from the ring. Probably, this detachment was caused due to some strokes of a pickaxe while unearthing. The plates are held by a copper ring passing through circular holes at the top of the plates. The plates measure in average 8″ × 5″ and are almost of equal thickness. The seal has a half-moon symbol on the top and a recumbant bull down the legend, "Śrī *Raṇabhañjadevaḥ*".

Despite the Saiva signs on the seal and the stereotyped introductory poem in the name of Hara, the grant has been made by invoking Viṣṇu in lines 21 and 22, but the donor calls himself Paramamāheśvar and not Paramavaiṣṇava.

The language of the charter is Sanskrit but full of grammatical and spelling mistakes.

As regards the date, the king's regnal year is given in the last plate in the words "*Vijaya rājye Navame*".



No. 16

PATNA MUSEUM PLATES OF RAṆABHANJA YEAR — 22 (?)

1.	Donor	Śrī Vijyā (Vidyā) Mahādevī, daughter of Rāṇaka Niyārnama and wife of Rāṇaka Raṇabhañja, son of Śrī Śatṛbhañja and grand son of Silābhañja.
2.	Title	Parama - Vaiṣṇava, Ubhaya - Khiñjalyādhipati, Rāṇaka.
3.	Place of issue	Dhṛtipura.
4.	Date	Samvat 22 (?) Please see notes;
5.	Officers	Vaṇik-Sivagaṇa, the Suvarṇakāra, son of Pāṇḍi, the royal engraver.
6.	Topography	(1) Dhṛtipura—(t) (2) Khiñjalimaṇḍala—(P) (3) Dakshiṇa-Pali—(D) (4) Vāhiravāḍā—(V)
7.	Donee	God Vijaesata (Vijaeśvara), evidently a Śiva-liṅga.
8.	Authority	Edited by Mr. R D. Bānerji in E. I. Vol. XX, pp. 100-104 ff.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

First Plate

१। ॐ[1] ॐ स्वस्ति। संहारकाल हुतभुग्विकराल घोर संभ्रान्त किङ्क-

२। र कु(कृ)तान्त[नितान्त] भिन्न' भिन्नान्धकासुर
महागहनात्पत्र(तपत्र)वङ्क(ङ्क्षे)रवं ह-

३। रवपुभ(र्भ)वतः प्रपातु(:) ॥ दुर्वार वारण रणप्रतिप[क्ष]
[ल]क्ष्मी हठ प्र-

४। हण सुप्रसूत प्रतापा[:] [ ] भञ्ज ञा)न्नराधिपतयो
बहवो(वो) बभु(भू)वुरुद्ध त-

५। यौ(ये)त्र भुव(वि) भु(भू)रि सहस्र स[']ख्या[:] तेषां
कुले सकल भु(भू)त[ल]पा-

६। ल मौलो(लि)मालार्चितांघृ(घ्रि)जु(यु)गलो बलवां(न्)
नृपोभु(भू)त्। श्री-

७। शिलाभञ्जदेव[:] प्रवक्कट[2] पौरुष रश्मिचक्र निर्दारितारि-

८। हृदयोस्य पिता नृपस्य। गाम्भीर्यण पयोनिधि[:]* ।
थि(स्थि)रतया भु(भू)मि-

९। वंत्वेना[नि]ल[स्]तेजोभियलनो[3] समतया।*
शुभ्रैञ्जशोभि[4] शशि(शी)

१०। आत्मा सर्व्वंजगन(न)मन[:] स्थितत्वया दत्तावकाशो-
त्रियजा(ज्ञा)त:]।* श्री-

११। श(श)त्रुभञ्ज इत्यतुलधी[:] तस्यात्मज[:] स्त्रयंम्भु(शम्भु)-
वत(त्) ॥ अन्योन्यमद-

1. Expressed by a symbol.
2. Read प्रकट।
3. Read ज्वलनो।
4. Read य्यशोभिश्।
* Punctuation superfluous.

Second Plate (First Side).

१२। मान मी(मि)लित समुद्धत नृपचक्र चतुरङ्ग बलक्षोभ चली(लि)त ध- ।

१३। रा मण्डल गजतुरगखुर निर्द्दारण प्रसरदतुल धु(धू)ली(लि)वितानसं-

१४। छन(न्न) जन्याङ्गण ग[ज]स्कन्धवेदिका स्वयंम्वरायत ॥* परिणीत जयलक्ष्मी

१५। समानन्दित पौरजन म(मा)नसः श्रीमद्भञ्जभु(भू)पतिः पुराद्ध वि पुर ना-

१६। म्न[:] ॥ स(श)रदमल धवलतर यशः पटल धवलित दिगन्त-

१७। रनो(नः)।* आ(अ)नवरत प्रवृत(त्त)सम्न(म्मा)न दाना[न]न्दित सकलजनो(नः)।*

१८. आ(अ)ण्डज वंशप्रभवः परमवैष्णव(वो) मातापितृपाद(दा)नु-

१९। ध्यात(:) भञ्जामलकुलतिलक उभयखिञ्जला(ल्या)धिपति[:] समधिगत-

२०। पञ्चमहाशब्द(ब्दो) मा(म)हासामन्त वन्दित[चरण:] स्तम्भेश्वरी लुब्धवर प्रसा-

२१। दे[:] ।* राणक श्री रणभञ्जदेव[:] कुशली इहैव खिञ्जलिमण्डले-

२२। भविषद्राजराज(जा)नकान्तरङ्ग[1] कुमार(रा)मात्य महासामन्त ब्राह्म-

Second Plate (Second Side)

२३। ण प्रधाना[न]न्य[ं]श्च दण्डपाशिक चाट भट्ट(ट)वलभजातीना ।।** य

२४। थार्ह(र्हं) मानयति वे(बो)धयति समा[दि]स(श (ति) त्यन्यत् ॥** सङ्वत[:] वि(शा)वम-

२५। स्माकं। विदितमस्तु भवताः(ं) दक्षि(क्षि)णप(पा)लि प्रतिवद्ध ।** मा(म)हामदि(दी) विम-

२६। लजल विजि(वीचि) प्रक्षालित तट वाहिरवाङ्गा ग्रामच(श्च)तु[:]सि(सी)मा पर्य्यन्त[:] ।**

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* Punctuation superfluous.

1. Read अन्तरङ्ग ।

* Dandas are unnecessary.

२७। निध्यउपनिधि[1] सहितं(तः) मातापित्रोया(रा)त्म[न][श्च] यश]:] पुण्याभिवृद्धये
२८। सलिलधारा[:] पुरःसरेण विधिना । श्रीविज्या(या) मा(म)हादेव्या ।*
२९। [पर]ममाहेश्वरी(श्वराय) । राणक श्रीनियानंमसुता(तया) विजय(ये)स(श्व)राय
३०। दत्वा विधिविधानेन सविधेय ताम्र शासन[:] प्रतिपादितोय ॥ पारंम[2]
३१। पर्य्यकुलावतारेण य(या)वदूवे[3] सर्व्ववचनेन यथा धर्मं(र्मा)[:] प्ररोहन्ति ॥* सा(या)
३२। स(श)ने तो)न प्रविना(तनो)षि सहस्रेण विरोहषि एव[·] वुद्धा(ध्वा) पराद्धंश्च परतो
३३। वंशावतारेण(णा)प्यस्मवन्तरो[उपरोधाद्] धर्म्मगौरवा- च(च)न केनचि[त्] स्म(स्व)ल्पापि

Third Plate (First Side)

३४। बाधा करणीया । तथा चो(चो)क्त धर्म्मशास्त्रेषु फलकृष्टा[·] मही[ ] दद्या[त्] स-
३५। वीज(जा)' स(श)स्य मेदिनी[·](शालिनीं) । याव[त्] सु(सू)र्य्यकृतालोक[स्] ताव[त्] स्वर्गे महीयते ।

* Daṇḍas are unnecessary.

1. Read निध्योपनिधि ।

2. Omit म ।

3. Read यावद्वेदार्थवचनेन ।

३६ । वेदवामस्मयोजि[1] वदन्ति रि(ऋ)पिदेवता: भु(भू)मि
हर्त्ता(र्त्ता) तथान्य श्च आ-
३७ । हा मा हर माहर । यथापुस्तु पतितं शक्र ते(तै)लविन्दु-
वि(व)सर्प(र्प्प)ति ।
३८ । एव भु(भू)मि कृत दानं स(श)स्य(स्ये) सा(शा)स्ये प्ररोहति ।
आदित्ये वरु-
३९ । णो विष्णुब्र(ब्र)ह्मा साम(मो) हुताशन[:] । शुलपाणो(णि)स्तु
भगवान्(न्) अ-
४० । भिनन्द्र(न्द)न्ति भु(भू)मिद(:) आस्फोटयति(न्ति) पितर:
प्रवल्गय-
४१ । न्ति पितामह(हा:) । भु(भू)मिदातोकुले जाता स मे त्राता
भविष्यति । ०व(ब)हु-
४२ । भिर्व्वसुधा दता(त्ता) राजानै:[2] सगरादिभि[:] । मारु(भू)स्
फल स(श)काय(व)[:] परदते(त्ते)षु(ति)
४३ । पालितं[3] यस्य यस्य यदा भु(भू)मि[स] तस्य तस्य तदा
फल['] स्वदता(त्ता)['] परदता(त्ता)-
४४ । न्वा यो हरेदु(त) वसुन्धरां । स विष्ठाया['] कृमिभुं(भू)त्वा
पितृभि[:] सह पच्यते । हिरण्य-
४५ । मकं गामेकं(कां) भ(भू)मिमप्यर्द्ध मङ्गुलं । हर[न्]नरक-
मायाति यावदाभु(भू)ति

1. Read वेदबाक्स्मृतयो जिह्वा ।
2. Read राजभि: ।
3. Read पार्थिवा: ।

First Plate (Second Side)

४६। संस्रवा(वं)। भु(भू)मि[ं] यः प्रतिगृह्णाति यश्च(श्च)
भु(भू)मि[ं] प्रयच्छति उभौ तौ पुण्यकर्म्माणौ

४७। नियतौ(तं) स(स्व)र्ग्गगामिनौ हरते हारयते भु(भू)मि[ं]
मन्धबुद्धिस्तमा(मो)वृतः। सब०

४८। द्धो वारुणैः पाशैति(स्ति)र्य्यं[ग्]योनी(नि)षु यायते।
मा पार्थिव[ः] कदाचि[द्] ब्रह्मस्वं मन-

४९। सादपि। पध(र)मभेस्व(ष)ज्यं एतत् हलाहलं विषं।
ना(न)विष[ं] विषमित्या-

५०। हु(ह) ब्रह्मस्वं विष[मु]च्यते। विषमेकाकिनो(नं) हन्ति
ब्रह्मस्वं पुत्र पौत्रि(त्र)क[ं]। लौहचु(चू)-

५१। र्ण्णाश्म(श्म) चु(चू)र्ण्णञ्च विषञ्च जरये[न]नरः। ब्रह्मस्वं
त्रिषु लोकेषु कः, पुमा(न्)

५२। जरमाज्जरयिष्यति॥ वाजपेय सहस्राणि व्याश्वमेध शतानि

५३। च। गवां कोटि प्रदत्तेन(दानेन) भू(भू)मिहर्त्ता न
शुध्य(द्ध)ति। इति कमलदला-

५४। म्बु वि[ं]न्दु लोला[ं] श्री(श्रि)यमनुचिन्त्य प(म)न्त(नु)-
स्य(ष्य)जीवितञ्च सकलमिदमुदाहृतञ्च

५५। बुद्धै (बुध्वा) न हि पुरुषैः परकी(की)र्त्त(र्त्त)यो विलोप्या[ः]।
विजयराज्ये सम्ब(सम्ब)त् परेन्दुठ्ठागवि:*-

५६। सन्तिवर्षे(वर्षे) उक(त)कीर्णाञ्च वणिक्सुवर्णकार
खिवणाग(गे)[न] पारिउसुत(ते)[न] महा-

५७। राजकीयमुद्रेण(णो)ति।

* Please see notes in the next page.

NOTES

These plates were sent to the late Dr. D. B. Spooner by Mr. L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay, I. C. S, Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States in 1915—16. Later on it was sent to Mr. R. D. Banerjee by Sir Edward Gait, I.C S., K.C I.E. the then lieutenant Governor of Bihar and Or ssa, for publication.

The plates are three in number and joined together by a copper ring with a seal of 1⅞"×1⅝", bearing the legend "Śrī Raṇabhañjadevasya". Each plate measures 7¼"×4½". There are altogether 57 lines of writing. The record is written in defective Sanskrit.

The learned editor R.D. Banerji reads the date in lines 55 and 56 as Vijayarājyē Saṁva (Saṁvat) sarēnduvvāg visanti-varishē (varshē) and remarks in the footnote that the word vāk which stands for number '1' might also stand for 4, but according to Dr Hiranand Śāstri, the reading of Mr. Banerji "is not certain". But Mr. Banerji remarks that the date is in a half chronogren as *Indu-Vākvisanti-Varishe* which ordinarily denote 2011. So he thinks that the number should be interpreted as 22, if the word *Visanti* is corrected as *Viṁsati* and *Vāk* as one. But he overlooked the long prevailing system of "Aṅkānām Vāmoto gatiḥ", of putting the numbers from right to left instead of left to right. According to this system the word *Indu* which stands for one should be placed in the right hand corner that is in the unit's place while the next number *Vāk* representing one should cover the tenth place and the last number will be either *Viṁsati* or *Visvati*.

We can not accept this view of Mr. Banerji that two numbers were expressed by Chronogren and another number in the form of numbering which was rare in epigraphical records. We may suggest to read the word *Viśva* for Visvaṁnti. So our reading will be Saṁvatsarēndu-Vvāk-Visva{nti}varishē.

Then the total number of the year will be 1411, if *Viśva* is interpreted as "Chaturdaśa bhuvana" on the 14 worlds. Viśva also stands for the number 3 (*Svargga, Martya* and *Pātāla).* But we cannot account for any known year of the time of Raṇabhañja reckoning the era 311 if it is suggested that the Bhañja kings who sometimes used the Bhauma era in their records, might have used here also the same era. That also cannot be accepted owing to the extesion of the Bhauma rule in the time of Raṇabhañja. Palaeographically this inscription can not be assigned beyond the 13th or 14th centuries A. D. Therefore instead of any other Samvat we stress upon the Vikrama Samvat which may answer the corresponding Palaeography of this record. If the year 1411 is taken as the Vikrama era, the corresponding English date will be (1411-58) = 1353 A. D. Although there is every possibilities of accepting this date, we have still doubt in our mind about the correct reading of the date for the reason that the Vikrama era was not used in any epigraphical records of Orissa during this period. While comparing the system of writing of this king in his other grants, we believe that the date is in the regnal year of the king which is the number 11, the word 'Visanti' being unintelligible or spurious.

No. 17

TĀŚAPAIKERĀ CHARTER OF RĀṆAKA RAṆABHANJADEVA

1.	Donor	Rāṇaka Raṇabhañjadeva, son of Śrī Satṛbhañjadeva.
2.	Title	Paramavaiṣṇava, Rāṇaka
3	Place of issue ...	Dhṛtipura.
4.	Date	R Y. Samvat 16, Śaḍdivasa.
5.	Officers	Śivagaṇa the Suvarṇakāra the son of Pāṇḍi, the royal engraver.
6.	Topography ...	(1) Khinjali Mandala—(P) (2) Dhṛtipura—(t) (3) Uttarapalli—(D) (4) Taspaikera—(V)
7.	Donee	Bhaṭṭa Śrī Śrīdhara, son of Bhaṭṭa Śrī Bāpula and grand son of Bhaṭṭa Śrī Balabhadra and belonged to the Bhāradvāja gotra of Aṅgirasa-Bārhaspatya pravara and a student of Mādhyandina Śākhā of Yajurveda and migrated from the Bhaṭṭa Nirola and a resident of Kāmāri.
8.	Authority	Edited by B.O. Mazumdar in J.B,O. R.S. Vol. II, 1916, pp. 167–177.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

First Plate (Inner Side)

१। ॐ[1] स्वस्ति। संहारकाल हुतभुग्विकराल घोर संभ्रान्तकिङ्क-

२। र कृतान्तभिन्नभिन्नान्धकासुर[2] महागहनात्पत्र[3] • [।] तद्भैरव[ं] हर-

३। वपुर्भवतः प्रपातुः(तु) [।] दुर्व्वारवारण रण[4] प्रतिपक्षलक्ष्मी ह-

४। ठ ग्रहण सु प्रसूत प्रतापा भञ्जान्न(न)राधिपतयो बहवोवभूवु-

५। रुद्धुवयो(य)त्रभुव भु(भू)रि सहस्रसंख्या[म्] [।] तेषां कुले सकल भु(भू)वल-

६। पालमौलिमालार्चितांघृ(घ्रि)जु(यु)गलो बलवान् नृपोभूत [।] श्री-

७। शत्रुभञ्जइत्यतुलधीः तस्यात्मज स्वयम्भुवत[5] [।।] आ(अ)न्यो-

८। न्य मदमान मी(मि)लित समुद्धु(द्ध)त नृपचक्र चतु[र]ङ्ग वलक्षो-

९। भचली(लि)त धरामण्डल गजतुरगखुर निर्दारण प्रसरत्तुल

१०। धु(धू)लिवितान संच्छन(न्न)जन्याङ्गण पुरस्कन्दवेदिका स्वयम्बरीयात् [।।] •

११। परिणीत जयलक्ष्मी समानन्दित पौरजन म(मा)नसः श्रीमद्भञ्ज

१२। भूपतिः पुराधूर्ति पुरन(ना)म्ना [।।] स(श)रदमल धवलकर यशः पट-

१३। ल धवलित दिग्वदनो ॥ आनवरत प्रवृत(त्त) सम्मान दानान[न्दि]-

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1. Expressed by a symbol.
2. Read संभ्रान्तकिङ्कर कृतान्त नितान्तभिन्नम्।
3. Read गहनातपत्र।
4. B. C. Mazumdar has omitted the word रण after वारण।
5. The meter is not complete.
• Ligature—In line 2, the word गहनात्पत्र in which the letters त and प join together.

Second Plate (First Side).

१। त सकलजमोण्डेज वंश प्रभवः परमवैष्णव माता पितृ पा-

२। दानुध्यात भञ्जामल कुलतिलक उभयखिञ्जल्याधिपति¹ सम-

३। धिगत पञ्चमहाशब्दः मा(म)हासामन्तवन्दित स्तम्भेश्वरी लब्धवर

४। प्रसाद [।।] राणक श्रीरणभञ्जदेवः कुशली [।] इहैव खिञ्जलिमण्ड-

५। ले भविषा(ष्य)द्राज राजनकान्तरङ्ग कुमार मान्य(त्य) महासामन्तमाण्ड-

६। ण प्रधाना अन्याश्च[ं](श्च) दण्डपाशिक चाटभट वल्लभ जातीया-

७। न् [।।] यथार्हि(र्हं) मानयति वो(बो)धयति² समादिशमति चान्यत् ।। स-

८। र्व्वतः शि(शि)वमस्माकम [।] विदितमस्तु भवता:(म्) उत्र(त्तर)पलि(ल्ल)³ प्रवति(प्रति)-

९। बद्धः मा(म)हानदि(दी)⁴ बिमलजल वि(वी)चि(ची) प्रक्षाली(लि)त तसपइकेरा गा(ग्रा)म⁵

१०। चतुःसीमा पर्य्यन्त निध्यउपनिधी(धि) सहितं माता पितृ[रा]त्मनश्च(श्च) पुण्या-

११। भिवृद्धये सलिलधारा पुरःसरेण विधिना [।] भारद्वाज गोत्र आ-

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1. B. C. Mazumdar reads खिञ्जण्या. But खिञ्जल्या is clear.
2. B. C. Mazumdar reads बोधपति which is not correct.
3. Two letters त and ह joins; but the correct word should be Uttarpalli. In line 8 of the second plate first side, the word उत्रपल्ली where also the letters त and र join together, prove that the writer is accustomed to ligature; which was profusely found in the later period; mostly from the 13th century A. D.
4. The usage of मःहा for महा in the inscriptions of Orissa after 13th century A. D. in general and in the inscriptions of the time of the Suryavamsi Kings in particular, is a peculiar local pronounciation in Orissa.
5. The word गाम for ग्राम is a clear indication of Prakrit influence.

१२। ङ्गिरस वारिस्पत्य[1] प्रवराय यजुर्व्वेद मध्यान्न
शाध्याइ[2] [।] भट-
१३। निरोल विनिर्गत कामारि वास्तव्य भटपुत्र श्री श्रीधर श्रीवा-

Second Plate (Second Side).

१। पुत्रसुतः श्रीवलभद्रनप्त्रे [।] विधिविधानेन सविधेय ताम्र(म्र)शा-
२। सने प्रतिपादितोयः पार[ं]पर्य्यं कुलावतारेण
य(या)वद्वेदाद् (प्र) वचनेन[3]
३। न यथा काण्डात् काण्डात् परोहन्तिशासनेन प्रतिनाशि
सहस्रेण विरो-
४। हसि एव वुद्ध्वा पराद्ध्यं परतो वंशावतारेण
यास्मद्गुरोवाद्धर्म्मगौ-
५। रवाञ्च न केनचि[त्] स्वल्पापि वाधा करणीया। तथाचोक्तं
धर्म्मशास्त्रेषु फ[4]-
६। लक्लिप्ता महि(ही)दध्या स वीज स(श)स्यमेदिनी [।]
यावत्सु(सू)र्य्यंकृतालो-
७। के तावत् स्वर्गे(र्गे) महीपते ॥ वेदवाक्यस्मयाजिह्वा
वदन्ते रि(ऋ)षि
८। देवताः भूमिदत्ता तथान्न(न्य)च(श्र) महो माहर माहर।
यथाप्सु
९। पतितं शक्रतैलविन्दु विसर्प्पं(र्पे)ति ।[।] एवं भूमि कृतं दानं
शस्ये शस्ये प्र-

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1. Read वार्हस्पत्य।
2. Read माध्यन्दिन शाखानुध्यायी।
3. Hereafter the conventional verses are so defective that it is too boring to show the corrections.

Read फल. कृत्वा महीं दद्यात् सवीज शस्य मेदिनी।

१० । रोहति [।।] आदित्योवरुणोविष्णु ब्रह्मा सोम हुताशना शुलपाणी(णि)स्तुभ-
११ । गवां(न्) अभिनन्दन्ति भूमिद [।] आस्फोटयन्ति पितर: प्रवल्गयन्ति[1] पि-
१२ । तामहा[:] भूमिदाता कुले जाता समेता(त्रा)ता भविष्यति ।। बहुभिर्व्वसु-
१३ । धादत्ता राजा(ज)नैः सगरादिभि[:] माभूद्‌फल स (श')ङ्का(व:) परदत्ते-

Third Plate (First Side)

१ । पु पालिता[:] [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि तस्य तस्य तदा फल' । स्वदत्तां
२ । परदत्ताम्बा(त्तां वा) यो हरते वसुन्धरा['] स विष्ठाया[' कृमिर्भुत्वा पितृभि[:]
३ । श(स)ह पच्यते ।। हिरण्यमेक गामेक भूमिमप्यर्द्ध मङ्गुलं । हर(')[न्]नर-
४ । कमायाति यावदाभूति संप्लव:(') ।। भूमि['] य: प्रतिगृह्णाति यश्चभू-
५ । मि['] प्रयच्छति [।] उभौ तौ पुण्य कर्म्माणौ नियतौ स्वर्गगामिनौ [ ] ह-
६ । रते हारयते भूमि मन्दबुद्धिस्तमा(मो)वृत[:] । स[न्]द्धवा वारुणै:
७ । पाशै[:] ति(स्ति)र्य्य[क्]योनिषु जायते ।। मा पार्थिवः कदाचित् ब्रह्म-
८ । स्व['] मनसादि[2] । आ(अ)नौषधमभेषज्य['] पतत
हलाहल['] विष' [।।] अविष[']
९ । विषमित्याहु ब्रह्मस्व['] विष(मु)च्यते । विषमेकाकिना(न)-
हन्ति ब्रह्मस्व(स्य) पु-
१० । त्र पौत्रिक' । लौहचुर्णा(र्ण) चुर्णश्च जरयेन(न्न)र: ।
ब्रह्मस्व['] त्रिषु लोकेषु
११ । क: पुमान् ज(जा)रमि(यि)ष्यति ।। वाजपेय सहस्राणि
आ(अ)श्वमेध शतानि च [।] ग-
१२ । वा['] कोटै(कोटि) प्रदानेन भूमिहर्त्ता न शुध्यति । इति
कमलद[ला]म्बुविन्दुलोला ']

1. It should be प्रवल्गन्ति ।
2. It should be मनसापिदः ।

Third Plate (Outer Side)

१। श्री(श्रि)ञ(य)मनुचिन्त्य मनुस्य(ष्य) जीवितञ्च सकल-
मिदमुदाहृतञ्च वु-
२। धे:(ध्वा:) न हि पुरुपै: परकि(की)र्त्तयो विलोप्या [॥]
विजय राज्ये सम्बत्स-
३। रे सा(षो)ड़षाब्दे षड्दिवसे उत्कि(त्की)र्णञ्च वणिक-
सुवन(र्ण)कार षि(शि)वगणा
४। पाणि॰ वु(सु)व महाराजकि(की)य मुद्रेण(णे)ति[:] ॥

NOTES

In 1901, the then Rājā of Sonpur, Śrī P. R. Siṅgh Deo got a set of copper plate inscription which was unearthed from Binka, a village in the Sonpur subdivision. The Mahārājā's son Śrī B. M. Siṅgh Deo lent the inscription to B. C. Mazumdār, who editted it in J. B. O. R. S. 1916 Vol. II, pp. 167-177. According to Mazumdār, the plates are not regularly shapped, but the average height and breadth may be put down as 5″ and 7″ respectively. The set consists of three copper plates held by a ring which is ½″ in thickness and about 3″ in diameter. The language of the inscription is Sanskrit, but written carelessly and erroneously, although the letters are not ugly. Mr. Mazumdār's decipherment of the record is also not free from errors. So we have given a revised reading on the basis of the lithoprint published along with this articles.

No. 18

DASAPALLĀ PLATE OF RAṆABHANJA

1. Donor ... ... Śrī Rāṇabhañjadeva, son of Śrī Śatṛbhañja and grand son of Śri Śilābhañja

2. Title ... ... Paramavaiṣṇava,Ubhaya Khiñjalyā-dhipati Rāṇaka.

3. Place of issue ... ... Dhṛtipura.

4. Date ... ... Samvat 24th regnal year.

5. Officers ... ... Śivanāga, son of Pāṇḍi who was a goldsmith and a merchant and sealed by the Royal Seal of the Mahārājā.

6. Topography ... ... (1) Dhṛtipura—(t)
(2) Tullāsidgā Vishaya—(D)
(3) Hastileṇḍā—(V)

7. Donee ... . Bhaṭṭa Śrī Padmākara, son of Bhaṭṭa Śrī Prabhākara and grand son of Aṅgaḍi, who belonged to the Kṛṣṇā-treya Gotra with three pravaras, Ātreya, Archanānaśa Śavaśma, who was a follower of the Chaṇḍoga School and belonged to the Kau-thuma Śākhā and who migrated from the village Burallā, district Pechipā-ṭaka in the province of Varendri.

8. Authority ... ... Edited by Vinaytosh Bhaṭṭācharya in J. B. O. R S. Vol. VI, part II, pp. 266—273.

9. Remarks ... ..

TEXT

First Plate (Reverse)

१। ॐ[1] स्वति। संहारकालहुतभुग्विकरालघोर। संभ्रान्तकिंकरकृ-
२। तान्त[नितान्त]भिन्न' भिन्नान्धकासुरमहागहनातपत्रां वद्धैरव हरवपुर्भवत:
३। प्रपातु ॥[।] दुर्व्वारवारणप्रतिपत्त[पक्ष] लक्ष्मीं(क्ष्मि) हठग्रहणसुप्रसूतप्र-
४। तापा[:] भञ्जा नराधिपतयो बहवो बभूवुःरुद्ध तयोत्र
भुवि भूरि सहस्र
५। सङ्ख्या: [।] तेषां कुले सकलभूतलपालमौलिमाला-
र्च्चितांघ्रि(घ्रि) युगलो
६। बलवान्नृपोभूत्। श्रीशी(शि)लाभञ्जदेव प्रकटपौरुषरश्मिचक्र नि-
७। र्दारितारिहृदयोस्य पिता नृपस्य ॥(।) गाम्भीर्य्येण पयोनिधिर्धिर (?)
८। [`]तया भूमिर्व्वलेनानिल: ते[जो]भिर्ज्वलनोऽर्य्यमा समतया
शुभ्रैज्ज(र्य्ये)शोभि:
९। शशि(शी) (।) आत्मा सर्व्वजगन्मन: स्थिततया
दत्तावकाशो विय[त्]जात: श्रीशत्रु-
१०। भञ्ज इत्यतुलधी: तस्यात्मज[:] स्वयम्भूवत् ।(॥)
अन्योन्यमदमानमिलित
११। समुद्धतनृपचक्रचतुरङ्गबलक्षोभचली(लि)तधरामण्डलगजतुर-
१२। गखुर निर्द्धारिणप्रसरद्धुलि धुलिवितानसंच्छन्नजन्याङ्गन(ण)

Second Plate (Obverse)

१३। न्यथेदिक स्वयम्बरायात् (।) परिणीतजयलक्ष्मी समानन्दितपौरजन-
१४। मनस: श्रीमद्भञ्जभूपति: पुराद्भ विपुरनाम्न: श(शा)रदमलधवलकर यश[:]-

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1. Expressed by a symbol.

१६ । पटतरवर्त्तिनदिग्वदनो (।) अनवरतप्रवृत्तसम्मानदानानन्दितसकलज-
 ना अण्डजवंशप्रभवो परमवैष्णवो(।) मातापितृपादानुध्यात[ः] भञ्जामल-
१७ । कुलतिलको उभयखिञ्जल्याधिपतिः समधिगतपञ्चमहाशब्द[ः] महासा-
१८ । मन्तवन्दितस्तम्भेश्वरीलब्धवरप्रसादः राणक[ः] श्रीरणभञ्ज-
१९ देवः कुशली इहैव खिञ्जलीमण्डले भविष्यद्राजराजन्यका-
 न्तरङ्गकुमा(रा)मात्यमहासामन्तब्राह्मणप्रधानानन्य(न्यां)श्च दण्डपा-
२१ । शिक चाटभटवल्लभजातीयान (।) यथार्हं (ह) मानयति वोधयति समादि-
२२ । श(शय)ति चान्यत् (।) सर्व्वतः शिवमस्माकं (।) विदितमस्तु
 भवतां तुल्लासिद्गाविषय-
२३ । प्रतिवद्धहस्तिलेण्डाग्राम[ः] पचपली(ल्ली) समेतः चा(च)तुः-
 सि(सी)मापर्य्यन्तनिब्युपनि-
२४ । धिसहितः मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये सलिलधारा(ः)पु-
२५ । रःसरेण कृष्ण(ष्णा)त्रेयागोत्राय आत्रेयार्च्चनानशशावारमस्य
 त्रयार्षेप्र-

Second Plate (Reverse)

२६ । वराय छ(च्छा)न्दोगचरणाय कौथुमशाखाय वरेन्द्रि मण्डले
 पेचिपाटक विनि-
२७ गतवुल्लावास्तव्य भट(ट्ट)पुत्र श्रीपद्माकराय प्रभाकरसुताय
 अङ्गडिनत्रे
२८ । विधिविधानेन सविधेय ताम्र(म्र,शासनी प्रतिपादितोऽयं
 पारंपर्य्यकुलावतारेण
२९ । यावच्चेध(द)वचनेन यथा काण्डात् काण्डात् प्रारोहन्ति
 शासनेन प्रतिनासिसहस्रे-
३० । ण विरोहसि एवं वुद्ध्वा(ध्वा) पराद्धञ्च परतो वंशावता-
 रेणाप्यस्मदनुरोधाद् धर्मगौ-
३१ । रवाच न केनचित् स्वल्पाऽपि वाधाकरणीया तथा चोक्त
 धमशास्त्रेषु फ-

३२। ल' कृष्ट्वा मही दद्यात् सर्व्वजं शस्यमेदिनी। यावत्सूर्य्यकृतांल्लोके ताव-

३३। त् स्वर्गे महीयते॥ वेदवाक्यस्मयो जिह्वा वदन्ति ऋषिदेवताः। भूमिहर्त्ता त-

३४। थान्यश्च आहो मा हर माहर। यथाप्सु पतितं शक्र तैलबिन्दु विसर्पति। एव भूमि-

३५। कृत दान स(श)स्ये स(श)स्ये प्ररोहति॥ आदित्यो वरुणो विष्णुर्ब्रह्मासोमो हुताशनः। शूल-

३६। पाणिस्तु भगवान् अभिनन्दतिभूमिद॥ आस्फोटयन्ति पितरः प्रवल्गन्ति पिताम-

३७। हाः भूमिदाता कुले जातः स न स्त्राता भविस्यति॥
बहुभिर्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः।

३८। (माभूदफलशङ्काव: परदत्तेति पार्थिवाः) यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य

Third Plate (Obverse)

३९। तस्य तदा फल॥ स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेत वसुन्धरां। स विष्ठायां कृमिभू-

४०। त्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यते। हिरण्यमेकं गामेकां भूमिमप्यर्द्धमङ्गुल। हरन्नरक-

४१। माप्नोति यावदाभूतसंप्लवः। भूमि य. प्रतिगृह्णाति यस्य भूमि प्रयच्छति। उभौ

४२। तौ पुण्यकर्माणौ नियतौ स्वर्गगामिनौ॥ हरते हारयते भूमि मन्दबुद्धिस्त-

४३। मा(मो)वृतः। स बद्धो वारुणैः पाशैः तिर्य्यग्योनिषु जायते॥ मा पार्थिव कदा-

४४। चित्स्व' ब्रह्मस्व' मनसादपि। अनौषधमभैषज्य' एतत् हलाह-

४५। ल' विष'॥ अविष' विषमित्याहुर्ब्रह्मस्व' विषम(मु)च्यते। विष' एकाकिनो-

४६। हन्ति ब्रह्मस्वं पुत्रपौत्रि(त्र)क' ॥ लौहचूर्ण्णाश्मचूर्ण्णञ्च
विषञ्च जरये-
४७। न्नरः। ब्रह्मस्वं त्रिषु लोकेषु कः पुमान् जरयिष्यति ॥
वाजपेय सहस्राणि अश्व-
४८। मेघशतानिच। गवां कोटि प्रदानेन भूमिहर्त्ता न शुध्यति॥
इति कमलदलाम्बुविन्दु-
४९। लोलां श्रियमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्यजीवितञ्च। सकलमिदमु-
दाहृदञ्च बुध्वा
५०। नहि पुरुषैः परकीर्त्तयो विलोप्याः। विजयराज्य सम्बत्सरे
चतुर्विंशति वरिसे(वर्षे)
५१। उत्कीर्ण्णञ्च वणिक्सुवर्णकार सि(शि)वनागपायिक-
सुतेतः(न) लाञ्छित[ं] महाराजकीन-
५२। मुद्रयेति(मुद्रयेति) ॥

NOTES

The plates were unearthed by a cultivator in Village Chakradharpur, Killa Daspalla, now in Cuttack district in Orissa while ploughing. It was then forwarded by the then Superintendent, Dasapalla State, to Mr. Cobden Ramsay, Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory states. He sent it to His Honour Sir Edward Gait who allowed Śrī Benoytosh Bhaṭṭāchārya to publish an account of it in J B O.R S. He edited and published it from the original plate.

This charter consists of three plates measuring $7'' \times 4\frac{9}{10}''$ fastened by a copper ring, $\frac{2}{5}''$ in thickness and $3''$ in diameter, which passes through the circular holes cut on the left margin of each plate at a distance of $\frac{3}{10}''$. The ring bears a circular seal, $1\frac{1}{10}'' \times 2\frac{3}{10}''$ representing in relief a couchant bull, a double lotus, the symbols for the sun and the moon and the legend "Śrī Raṇabhañjadevasya."

The language is Sanskrit but full of grammatical and spelling mistakes.

The inscription is dated in the 24th year of the king's accession.

The donor of this grant claims to be a Paramavaiṣṇava. He is also using the title of Rāṇaka (a sub-ordinate king). The donee is migrated from Varendrimaṇḍala which is identical with Varendra of Bengal. The officer who engraved the plates is one Śivanāga son of Paṇḍi.



No. 19

BAUD GRANT OF RAṆABHANJADEVA, 26TH YEAR

1.	Donor	Śrī Raṇabhañjadeva, son of Śrī Satṛbhañjadeva.
2.	Title	Paramavaiṣṇava, Rāṇaka
3.	Place of issue ...	Dhṛtipura.
4.	Date	26th, R Y. Mārgasira Su di Pañchmī.
5.	Officers	Śivanāga, the son of Pāṇḍi, a gold-smith and a merchant was the engraver.
6.	Topography ...	(1) Dhṛtipura—(Capital) (2) Khatia-vishaya—(D) (3) Vāllāśringa—(V) (4) Khaḍuvāpali—(V)
7.	Donee	Bhaṭṭaputra Dāmodara, son of Bhaṭṭa-Bhuṣaṇa and after his death to hisson Bhaṭṭaputra Chhaḍoka of the Vājasaneya Charaṇa, the Maudgalya gotra, the Bhārmyaśva pravara and the Angirasa Anupravara
8.	Authority	Edited by R. D. Banerji in E. I. Vol. XII, pp. 325–328 ff.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

First Plate

१। ॐ[1] स्वस्ति । संहारकालहुतभुग्विकरालघोरसंभ्रान्त किङ्कर[2]

२। कृतान्त[नितान्त]भि[न]न[ं] [।] भि[न्]नान्धकासुर
महागहनातपत्र[3] {।} तद्भैरव[4] हरव-

३। पुर्भवत: प्रपातु{:} ॥ दुर्व्वारवारणरणप्रतिपक्ष[पक्ष]लक्ष्मी
हठग्र-

४। हणसुप्रसृत प्रतापा[: ।] भञ्जान्न(न)राधिपतयो वहवो
बभुवुरुद्भु-

५। वयात्र भुव(वि) भु(भू)रिसहस्रस[ं]ख्या[:] ॥ तेषां कुले
सकल भु(भू)त[ल]पाल-

६। मौलीमालार्च्चिताङ्घृ(घ्रि)युगलो मलधा[न्]नृपो-
द्भू(भू)त(त) ॥(।) श्री-

७। शत्रू(त्रु)भञ्ज इत्यतुलधीः [।] तस्यात्मज[:] स्वयंभुवत् ॥ अ-

८। न्यो[न्य]म[र्द]मान मी(मि)लित समुद्धतनृपचक्रचतुरङ्ग-
बल[क्षो]भ

९। चली(लि)[त]धरामण्डल(लो) गजतुरगखुर निर्द्दा(र्दा)रण
प्रसरदतुलधु(धू)ली-

१०। वितान स[ं]च्छन्नजन्याङ्गण(णो) गजस्कन्धवेदिका-
स्वयम्बरायात {।} प

११। रिणीत ज[य]लक्ष्मीसमानन्दित पौरजनम(मा)नस:
श्रीमद्द(द्भ)ञ्ज-

१२। भुपतिः पुराद्धृ(द्ध)ति पुरनाम[:] स(श)रदमलधवलकरं-
यशा[:]—

Second Plate (First Side)

१३ । पटलधवलितदिग्वदनो ॥ आ(अ)नवरत प्रवृत(त्त) सम्मानदानान-

१४ । न्दितसकलजनो अण्डजवशप्रभवः परमवैष्णव(वो)मातापि-

१५ । तृ पादानुध्यात(तो) भञ्जामलकुलतिलक उभयखिञ्जल्य(ल्या)धिपति[ः]

१६ । समाधगतपञ्चमहाशब्द(ब्दो) महासामन्तवन्दित स्तम्भेश्वरि(री)-

१७ । लब्धवरप्रसाद(दो) । राणक[ः] श्रीरणभञ्जदव[ः] कुशली इहैव खि-

१८ । ञ्जलिमण्डले भविष्यद्राजराजनकान्तरङ्ग कुमार(रा)मा-

१९ । त्या(त्य)महासामन्तब्राह्मणप्रधाना[न्] अना(न्या)'श्च दण्डपाशि(शि)क-

२० । चाटभाटवल्लभजातीया:(यान्) यथार्हि(र्हं) मानयति
बोधयति सम(मा)-

२१ । दिश{य}ति चान्यव(त्) । सर्व्वतः शि(शि)वमस्माकं [।]
विदितमस्तु भ[व]तां ख(खा)-

२२ । तिआविषय प्रतिवद्ध वाह्लाश्टङ्गा खण्डक्षेत्र[ं] [।] तस्य च
पश्चिमेन दि-

२३ । गविभागेन शालंकी[1] नद्यस्ति उत(त्त)रेण च महानदी
पु(पू)र्व्वेण सी-

२४ । मसन्धौ आश्वथ(थ्य)वृक्षद्वय[ं] व्यवस्थित[ं] । दक्षिण-
वस्तुकुट(ट्ट)नशि-

Second Plate (Second Side)

२५ । ला सीमावधि[ः] परत्वेत । व्यवस्थितः[2] निध्येठपनिधी[3] सहित[ं] मध्यदेशा-

२६ । कारमु(भू)त खड्डवापल्लीभट्टग्रामविनिर्ग[ं]मौद्गल्यगोत्रेण भाक्रम्या-

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1. According to the editor, the present river Salki.
2. Read व्यवस्थित' ।
3. Read निध्युपनिधि ।

२७ । थ प्रवरेणाङ्गिरसानुप्रवरेण भु(भू)षणाभिधाने[न] वाज[स]नेयचरण-

२८ । काण्वशाखाध्याइ(यि)ना भट्टभु(भू)षणसुप्टे(ते)न भट्टपुत्र श्रीदामोदरेण प्र॰

२९ । कार्यैकशरणेन मृत्वा एतत(त्) शाश(स)नं तदनन्तर तत(त्) पुत्रेण

३० । भट्टपुत्रश्चाड़ोक नाम्ना ताम्र(म्र)शासन[ं] प्रतिम्न(ल)द्धमिति । प(पा)॰

३१ । रमपर्य[1] कुलावतारेण य(या)वद्वेदार्थं वचनेन यथा [।] काण्डा[त्]

३२ । काण्डा[त्] प्ररोहति(हन्ति) । शासनेन प्रतिनापि सहस्रेण विरोहे॰

३३ । सि [।] एवं बुद्धा(द्ध्वा) पराद्ध(र्द्ध)स्न परतो व[ं]शाव-
तारेण [भवद्भिरस्मदुपरोधा]द्धम्मगौरवा[च]च न के॰

३४ । नचि[त] [स्वल्पापिवाधाकरणीया ।] तथा चौ(चो)क्त
धर्म्मशास्त्रेषु [।।] फलं{ं} मही[ं] दया[त्]. सवि(वी)जस॰
(श)स्य[ं] मे-

३५ । दे(दि)ना[ं] । याव[त्]पुष्यं कृतां लोके तावत् स्वर्गं
महीयते ।। वदवाक्यस्म-

३६ । श्री[2] जिह्वा वदनि(न्ति)[ऋ]र्षि(षि)देवताः भुमि(भूमि)॰
हृत्ता(र्त्ता) तथाम्यञ्च अहो मा{ं} हर म(मा)-

३७ । हर । (।।) यथाप्सु पतितं शक्र तैलबिन्द(न्दु)वि(वि)॰
सर्प्पति । एवं भु(भू)मि कृ॰

Third Plate (First Side)

३८ । तं दान[ं] स(श)स्ये स(श)स्ये प्ररोहति ।। आदित्यो वरुणो
विष्णुब्र(ब्र)ह्मा सोम(मो)हुत(वा)-

३९ । शनः[ः] । (।) सु(शू)लपाणी(णि)स्तु भगवां(ना)भिनन्दन्ति
भु(भू)मिद[ं] ।(।।) आस्फोटय[न्]ति॰

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1. Read पारम्पर्य ।
2. Read वेदवाक्स्मृतयो जिह्वा ।

४० । पितरः प्रवल्गयन्ति पितामहा[ः] ॥(।) भु(भू)मिदाता कुले
जाता(तः) स मे त्राता भवि-

४१ । ष्यति ॥ व्वँ(ब)हुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजनैः(भि) सगरा-
दिभि[ः] ॥ मारुदफलसका-

४२ । परदतेषु पालितं[1] ॥ यस्य यस्य यदा भु(भू)मि[स्] तस्य
तस्य तदा फल[ं ॥] स(स्व)-

४३ ।द[त्]तां परद[त्]ताम्बा यो हरेत{ } व्व(ब)सुन्धरां ॥(।)
स विष्ठाया[ं] कृमिभ(भू)-

४४ । त्वा पितृभि[ः] सह पच्यते ॥ हिरण्यमेक गामेक(का)ं
भु(भू)मि(मे)म(र)प्य-

४५ । द्ध मङ्गुलं । हर[न्]म(न)रकमायाति यावदाभु(भू)ति
संसव{ः}[ं] ।(॥) भु(भू)मि[ं]

४६ । यः प्रतिगृह्णा(ह्णा)ति यश्च(श्च) भु(भू)मि[ ] {य प्रतिगृह्णाति
यश्च भुमि} प्रयच्छति । उभौ

४७ । तौ पुन(ण्य)कर्म्माणौ नियतं स्वर्गगामिनौ ।(॥) हरते
हारयते भु(भू)मि[ं] मन्दबु-

४८ । द्धिस्तमावृतः स व्व(ब)द्धो वारुणैः पाशै[स्]तिर्य्य[ग्]
योनिषु जायते ।(॥) मा पा-

४९ । र्थिवः कदाचित्(त्व)ं व(ब्र)ह्मस्वं मनसादपि । अनहेय[2]
धर्म(र्म)[ं]भै[ष]ज्य[ं] एतंत[3] ह[ला]

५० । हलं विषं ॥ अविष विषमित्याहुब्र(र्ब्र)ह्मस्वं विप[म्]
उच्यते ॥(।) विष[म्]एका-

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1. Read भूदफलशंकावः परदत्तेति पार्थिवा ।
2. Read आनेय ।
3. Read एतद्धलाहलं विषं ।

Third Plate (Second Side)

५१ । [कि]नो हन्ति ब्रह्मस्वं पुत्रपौत्रिकं ।(॥) लौहचु(चू)र्णा-
स्म(श्म)चु(चू)र्णञ्च विषञ्च [ज]-

५२ । रये[न्]नरः । ब्रह्मस्वं त्रिषु लोकेषु कः पुमा[न्] जरमि(यि)-
ष्यति । वाजपे-

५३ । य सहस्राणि अश्वमेधशतानि च । गवां कोटि प्रदानेन
[भूमिह]-

५४ । र्त्ता न श्यु(शु)ध्यति ॥ इति कमलदलाम्बुविन्दुलोलां
श्री(श्रि)यमनु[चिन्त्य]

५५ । मनुष्यजीवितञ्च [।] सकलमिदमुदाहृतञ्च वुधै:[1] न हि पुरुषैः

५६ । परकि(की)र्त्तयो विलोप्या[:] ।(॥) विजयराज्ये सम्वत्सरे षटत्रिं-

५७ । शन्ति वरिष मार्गसिर सु दि तिथि पञ्चम्य(म्यां) उत्किन[2]-

५८ । ञ्च वणिक्(क)सुवर्णकार सिवणाग पाण्डिसुत लाञ्छित[ं]

५९ । मा(म)हाराजकि(की)[य] मुद्रेति:[3] ॥

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1. Read वुद्ध्वा ।
2. Read उत्कीर्ण्णञ्च ।
3. Read महाराजकीय मुद्रयेति ।

NOTES

The history of the discovery of this copper plate inscription is same as Raṇabhañjadeva (See Plate A of the Baud Grant of Raṇabhañjadeva, 54th year). This inscription consists of three copper plates hinged on a copper ring. Each plate measures about $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{5}{8}''$. The last plate is broken near the ring hole. The diameter of the ring is about $2\frac{1}{2}''$. The seal which is shouldered to the copper ring and oval in shape is about $2\frac{1}{2}''$ in diameter. The seal bears, in high relief a couchant bull facing the proper left and above it crescent and sun. Below the bull there is a line of writing as "Śrī Raṇabhañjadevasya". Below this legend an expanded lotus flower with the stem is depicted.

The inscription is edited by R. D. Banerji in E. I. Vol. XII, pp. 325—328 ff. under the title "B". The language is Sanskrit and the script correspond to the other inscriptions of the same ruler.



No. 20

BAUD GRANT OF RAṆABHANJADEVA, 54TH YEAR

1. Donor ... ... Śrī Raṇabhañjadeva, son of Śrī Gandhaṭa.

2. Title ... ... Mahārāja, Paramamāheśvara

3. Place of issue ... Dhṛtipura.

4. Date ... ... 54th R Y, Bhādrapada Amāvasyā.

5. Officers ... ... (1) Himadatta – (Sandhivigrahika minister for war and peace)
(2) Gonaka – (goldsmith, the royal engraver or *Akṣaśāli*)
(3) (Sealed with the Royal Seal).

6. Topography ... (1) Dhṛtipura—(Capital)
(2) Khaṭiyā – (d)
(3) Konatinthi
(4) Mulēri
(5) Amvasarasarā.

7. Donee ... — Bhaṭṭaputra Apilo, son of Vāsudeva, who was an emigrant from Mulēri and an inhabitant of Amvasarasarā. belonged to the Rohita *gotra*, the Rohita *ashṭaka*, the Viśvāmitra *pravara*, the Chhāndoga Charaṇa and the kauthuma *Śākhā*.

8. Authority ... ... First published by Nagendranātha Vasu in the Archaeological Survey of Mayūrabhañja, Vol. I, pp. 129 ff. and then re-edited by late R D. Banerji in E.I. Vol XII, pp. 321–325 ff.

9. Remarks ... ...

TEXT

First Plate

१। ॐ[1] सिद्धि[:] ॥ संहारकालहुतभुग्विकरालघोरसंभ्रान्त॰
किङ्करकृतान्तनितान्त॰
२। भिन्नं(न्नं) [।] भिन्ने(न्ना)न्धकासुरमहागहनातपत्र[ं]
तद्भैरवं हरवपुर्भवतः प्रपातु{:} ॥ दुर्वारवा॰
३। रणारणप्रतिपन्न पतङ्ग(ल)न्दमी हठापहरणोत्स्खलित॰
प्रतापाः ॥(।) मङ्गानराधि॰
४। पतयो बहवो बभूवरुभू(वुरुद्भू)तयोऽत्र भू(भु)वि भूरि॰
सहस्रसंख्यायाः ॥ तेषां कुले सकलभूतल॰
५। पालमौलिमालार्च्चिताङ्घ्रि(ंघ्रि)युगलो बलवां(वान्)
नृपोभूत ॥(।) श्रीगन्धट[:] प्रकटपौरुषरश्मि॰
६। चक्रनिर्द्दारितारिहृदयोस्य पिता नृपस्य ॥ नानामानायमाना॰
न्योन्यलग्न॰
७। गजवाजिघट(टा)भटौघसघट्टघोरसमर निर्द्दारितारि॰
नरेन्द्रवृन्दल्ल(ल)न्दमोसमूह॰
८। हं हरण प्रकटितविकटपट(टु)पू(पु)रुषकार प्रतापावि॰
क्रान्तानेकसहस्रसख्यावि॰
९। कंशातोख्यात(ख्यात) खड्गजाजिष्णु भू(भुं)ज वल भङ्ग
भूपति[:] प्रभृति पू(पु)रा[दू] वृतिपू(पु)रात् ॥ शरदम॰
१०। लबहलजलधरद्ध(ध)वलयशः पटलकमलमालालङ्कृतसकल॰
दिग्वधूवद॰
११। नो अनवरतप्रवर्त्तमान नाना सन्मानदानानन्दित
मि[:]शेषस्वजनदीनदु[:]खिताना॰

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1. Expressed by a symbol.

Second Plate (First Side)

१२ । थर्जनमनोवनोवंश प्रभवा(व)एडजः परममाहेश्वरे मातापितृ पादानुध्यातो भञ्जा-

१३ । मलकुलतिलको महाराज श्रीरणभञ्जदेवः कुशली ॥ खिञ्जलीमण्डले भविष्य-

१४ । द्राजा(ज) राजनकान्तरङ्गकुमार(रा)मात्यमहासामन्तः ब्राह्मणपुरोगमानन्या[ं]श्च दण्ड-

१५ । पाशिक चाव(चाट)भटवल्लभजातीया[न्] यथार्ह ं] मानयति बोधयति समादिशयति(शति) चान्य-

१६ । त् सर्व्वतः शिवमस्माकं विदितमस्तु भवतां ॥ खटिया- विषये संम्बन्धः[1] कोमतिम्थिग्राम-

१७ । श्चतुःवि(सी)मापर्य्यन्तः सनिधिश्चोपनिधिश्च[2] माता- पित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्या-

१८ । भिवृद्धयो(ये) सलिलधारापू(पु)र[ः]सरेण विधिना ॥ रोहतगात्राय रोहितष्टका-

१९ । य विश्वामित्रप्रवराय श्द्धा(ङ्गा)न्दोक(ग)चरणाय कौथुम श्वा(शा)खाय वासुदेवसुताय भा-

२० । ट(भट्ट)पुत्र(त्राय) अपित्तोमुलेरि विनिर्गत(ता)[य][3] अम्बसरसरा वास्तव्य(व्याय) विधिविधेयस[ं]विधानंवि-

२१ । धिना ताम्र(म्र)शासनत्वेन प्रतिपादितोऽस्माभियते(त)श्च पारंपर्य्यकुलावतारेण याव-

२२ । दूवेदान(नु)वचनन यथा [।] काण्डात्काण्डा[त्] प्ररोहन्ति(न्ती) [।] या शतेन प्रतनोषि सहस्रेण विरो-

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1. Read संबद्धः ।

2. Read सनिधिः सोऽपनिधिश्च ।

3. The editor reads अपित्तामुलेरि in one word. But the correct reading will be भट्टपुत्र अपित्ती(त्ता)[य] मुलेरि विनिर्गत(ता)[य] ।

Second Plate (Second Side)

२३। इसि [।] एवं वुध्वा(वुद्ध्वा) पराद्धं च परतः वन्शा(ंशा)-
वतारेणापि भवद्भि[ः]रस्मदुपरोत् धर्म्मगौर-
२४। वाच्च न केनचि[त्] स्वल्पमपि वाधा करणीयं[1] ॥ उक्त-
च धर्म्मशास्त्रे [॥] वहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राज-
२५। भिः सगरादिभिर्यस्य[2] यस्य यदा भूमिः तस्य[3] तस्य तदा
फलं ॥ मा भूदफलशंका वः
२६। परदत्तेति पार्थिवाः [।] स्वदानात्फलमानन्त्य[ं]
परदत्तानुपालने ॥ अश्वमेध सहस्राणि
२७। वाजपेय शतानि च [।] पौण्डरि(री)कसहस्राणि भूमि-
दानाद्धि(द्धि)कं फलं ॥ एकविन्श(विंश)ति(त्)-
२८। कुलांन्या(लान्या)हुः कष्ट' हि नरके स्थित [।] भूमिदानेन
मात्रेण उद्ध(ऊद्ध) यान्ति मृत(ता)दिवि ॥
२९। स्वदत्ता[ं] परदत्ताम्वा यो हरेता(त) वसू(सु)न्धरां [।] स
विष्ठ(ष्ठा)या[ं] कृमिभूत्वा पितृभिः सह प-
३०। च्यते ॥ हिरण्यमेकं गौरेकं[4] भूमिमप्यद्ध मङ्गुलं [।]
हरं(न) नरकमायाति यावदाहू(भू)ति संप्ल-
३१। वः(व) ॥ अविषं विषमित्याहुः ब्रह्मस्वं विषमुच्यते ॥( )
विषमेकाकिनो(नं) हन्ति ब्रह्मस्वं पू(पु)त्र पौत्र-
३२। कं(कम्) ॥ सर्व्वेषान्तु प्रदानां भूमिदान[ं] प्रशस्यति ॥(।)
कल्पकोटिगतं पाप सञ्चित' जयते नरः [।]
३३। एकविंशति(त्)कुलान्येव कष्ट'(ष्ट') नरके स्थित [।]
भूमिदानेन मात्रेण स्वचैवाभिविमुच्यते ॥ पापनि-

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1. Read स्वल्पापिवाधाकरणीया।
2. Read सगरादिभिः। यस्य।
3. Read भूमिस्तस्य।
8. Read गामेकां भूमेरप्य।

Third Plate (First Side)

३४। न्मोच्चयवस्त्यक्त्वा सोपाना भूमिदानक [।] पदे पदे
विविं(वं) याति पितृमात्मैकविंशक' ।। फलस्य

३५। कथित' धर्म्म फला[न] निःफल सम्भवः [।] भूमिहर्त्ता
फलछे(च्छे)ता(त्ता) फला[न] निःफलता[ं] व्रजेत [।।]

३६। अश्वमेध सहस्राणि वाजपेय शतानि च [।] गवां
शतसहस्रेण भूमिहर्त्ता न शुध्यति ।।

३७। लौहचूर्ण(र्णा)श्मचूर्णं च विषञ्च जरये[न]नरः [।]
ब्रह्मस्व तृ(त्रि)षु लोकेषु कः पू(पु)मा[न्] जरयिष्यति ।।

३८। यज्ञोनृतेन चरति तपः चरति विस्मयान्(त्)त्रिविह्र्सैक-
(वैंक)विंशानि कू(कु)लानि नरक' व्रजेत् ।। तृ-

३९। णाग्रजलविन्दुश्च जलबुद्बुदसादृश[ं] [।] सहश'
जीवित' ज्ञात्वा कीर्त्तिधर्म्म न लोप-

४०। येत् ।। वेदवाक्स्मृतयो जिह्वा वदन्ति ऋषिदेवता[:] [।]
भूमिहर्त्ता तथा मर्त्या अहो मा हर

४१। मा हर(:) ।।(।) यथाप्सु पतित'(ता) शक्र तैलविन्दु-
विंसर्पति । एव' भूमिकृत दान' स(श)स्ये स(श)स्ये प्ररो-

४२। हति । आस्फोटय'ति(न्ति) पितरः प्रवल्गय'ति(न्ति)
पितामह(महाः) [।] भूमिदाता कुले जाता(तः) स म(मे)-
त्राता भ-

४३। विष्यति[:] ।।(।) आदित्यो वरुणो विष्णुब्र(ब्र)ह्मा सोम(मो)
हुताशनः [।] शूलपाणिस्तु भगवा(न्) अभिन'-

४४। द(न्द)त्तु(न्तु) भूमिदः(द') ।। भूमि यः प्रतिगृह्णा(ह्णा)ति
यश्च(श्च) भूमि[ं] प्रयच्छति [।] उभौ तौ पुन्य(ण्य)-
कर्म्माणौ नियतौ

Third Plate (Second Side)

४५ । स्वर्गगामिनी ॥ इति कमलदलाम्बुबिन्दुलोला:(लां)
श्री(श्रि)यमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्यजीवितं[च ।]

४६ । सकलमिदमुदाहि(हृ)तं वुध्वा(द्धवा) न हि पुरुष:(षै:)
परकीर्त्तनं(र्त्तयो) विलोप्या ॥ श्रीरणभञ्ज-

४७ । देवस्य प्रवर्द्धमाने विजयराज्ये संम्वत्सरे चतु:पञ्चासतमै
भाद्रवद आ(अ)मामा(वा)-

४८ । स्यायां लिखितं सान्दि(न्धि)विग्रहिय हिमदत्तेन [।]
उत्कि(की)र्णं च आकंशालिगोना-

४९ । केन [।) लाञ्छितं महाराजकीयमुद्रेण ॥ ।।*।।

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* Here follows a floral design and a couch which evidently, constituted the mark of the king mentioned immediately before. A double vertical stroke is engraved after the mark.

NOTES

This set of copper plate inscription was discovered from the ex-state of Baud in Orissa by a cultivator while ploughing his land. It was discovered along with another set belonging to the same king Raṇabhañjadeva (vide No.) The late R. D. Banerji re-edited both the grants in E I Vol. XII, pp. 321–325 and 325–328 respectively. He numbered the grants as No. A and B. The present grant is the No. A. According to Mr Banerji, the discovery of these inscriptions were announced by Babu Nagendranath Basu who was the Honourary Archaeological Surveyor of the ex-state of Mayūrbhañja during the years 1913 and before. He also edited one of the plates in the Archaeological Survey of Mayūrbhañja Vol. I, p 129 ff.

This set contains 3 copper plates measuring from $8\frac{1}{2}''$ to $8\frac{1}{4}''$ in length and from $4\frac{1}{4}''$ to $4\frac{3}{8}''$ in breadth. They are held by a ring which is about 4″ in diameter and on which there is the royal seal, round in shape measuring $2\frac{3}{10}''$ in diameter. The royal seal bears on it a legend in one line which reads Śrī Raṇabhañjadevasya, in the centre having a crescent above and a seated bull, facing the proper left, below.

The language is Sanskrit and gives the same prasasti verses as found in No. 19. The occasion of the grant is Bhādravada Amāvasyā;



No. 21

BAUD PLATES OF RAṆABHANJADEVA, YEAR 58

1.	Donor	Śrī Raṇabhañjadeva, son of Śrī Gandhaṭa.
2.	Title	Paramamāheśvara, Mahārāja
3.	Place of issue ...	Dhṛtipura.
4.	Date	Regnal Year 58, Phālguṇa Śukla Paksha Pañchami, Solar eclipse.
5.	Officers	(1) Himadata (Minister for war and peace) (2) Devala (goldsmith, the engraver)
6.	Topography ...	(1) Dhṛtipura—(Capital) (2) Turullā—(v) (3) Tullāsṛṅga-vishaya—(d) (4) Takāri—(v) (5) Taralā—(v)
7.	Donee	Bhaṭṭa Śubhadāma, son of Bhaṭṭa Vṛṣabhadāma, an emigrant from the village of Takāri in the Sāvathi country and a resident of Taralā in the Oḍra country, and who belonged to Bhāradvāja *gotra*, Kāṇva Sākhā of Yajurveda charaṇa, Aṅgirasa-varhaspatya-Bhāradvāja *pravara*,
8.	Authority	Edited by Adris Banerji in I.H.Q. Vol. X pp. 473—477.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

First Plate (Second Side)

१। ॐ[1] सिद्धिः संहार काल हुतभुगविकराल घोर संभ्रान्त किंकर कृतान्त नितान्त-
२। भिग्द(त्र) भिन्नान्धकासुर महागहनातपत्र[।] तद्धैरवं हर वपुर्भवतः प्रपातुः[2] ॥ दुर्व्वा-
३। र वारण रण प्रतिपक्षपक्ष लक्ष्मी हठा प्रहरणोच्छलित-(च्छलित) प्रतापा[:] भञ्जा नरा-
४। धिपतयो बहवो बभुवुद्भुतयोऽत्र भुवि भुरि सहस्र सख्याः ॥ तेषांकुले सकल
५। भूतल पाल मौलि[3] मालाचितांत्रि(घ्रि)युगतो बलवां(न्) नृपोभू(भूत) [।।] श्रीगन्धाट[:] प्रकटपौ-
६। रुषर[श]मिचक्रनिर्द्दारितारि हृदयोस्य पिता नृपस्य । नाना मानायमा-
७। नान्योन्य लग्नगजवाजि घटा भटौ घसंघट(ट्ट) घोर समर निर्द्दारितारिनरे-
८। न्द्रवृन्द ल्ल(ल)क्ष्मी समूहः हठ हरण प्रकटित विकट पट पुरुषकार[4] प्रतापाति-
९। क्रान्तानेक सहस्र संख्या विख्यातोत्ख्या(त्खा)त खड्ग-भ्राजिष्णु भुज वज्रभञ्ज भूपतिः
१०। पुरा[द्]धृतिपुरात्। शरदमलबहलजलधरद्ध(ध)वल यशः पटल कमल मा-
११। लालंकृत सकलदिग्वधूवदनो:(नो) अनवरत प्रवर्त्तमाननाना सन्मानदा-

1. Expressed by a symbol.
2. Read प्रपातु ।
3. Read मौलि ।
4. Read पटु पुरुषकार

Second Plate (First First)

१२। दानानन्दित नि[:]शे[ष]स्वजन दि(दी)न दुःखितानाथ-
जनमनो[वनो]वंशप्रभवअण्डज(ः) परम-
१३। माहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यातो भञ्जामलकुलतिलक(को)
महारा-
१४। ज श्रीरणभञ्जदेव[:] कुशली। खिञ्जली। खिञ्जलीमण्डले
भविष्यद्राजाराजानकान्तरङ्गकुमा-
१५। रामात्य महासामन्त ब्राह्मण पुरोगमत अन्यांश्च[1] दण्डपाशिक चाटभट
१६। वल्लभजातीयां(न्) मनयथार्हं[2] मानयति वोधयति समादिवयति[3] चान्यत्॥ स
१७। र्व्वत: शिवमस्माक' विदितमस्तु भवतां॥ तुल्लाश्रृङ्गविषय
सम्म(म्ब)न्ध तुग्ला-
१८। ग्रामश्चतु[:]सीमापर्य्यन्त सनिधिस्चोपनिधि[4] माता-
पितृरात्मनश्च पुण्या-
१९। भिवृद्धय(ये) श(स)लिलद्धा(धा)रापुरःसरेण विधिना॥
भारद्वाजगोत्र (गोत्राय) आङ्गिरस वारिहस्पत्य[5]
२०। भारद्वाजप्रवराय यजुर्व्वेद चरणाय काण्वशाखाध्यायिने
शाण्ठि देश टका-
२१। रि विनिर्गत(र्गताय)।* ओड्रविषय(ये) भटतरला
वास्तव्य भट्टवृषभदामसुतः शुभ-

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1. Read पुरोगमानन्यांश्च।
2. Read यथार्हं।
3. Read समादिशयति।
4. Read सनिधि; सोऽपनिधिश्च।
5. Read बार्हस्पत्य।
* Daṇḍa is superfluous,

२२। ह्मामाय विधिर्व्विधेय सुविद्वान'[1] राहुग्रस्त दिवाकर[']
ताम्म्र(म्र)शासन प्रतिपादि-
२३। तोस्माभिः परम्पर्य्यकुलावतारेण यावद्वेदाथ वचनेन ॥
यथा काण्डात् काण्डात्[2]

Second Plate (Second Side)

२४। प्ररोहन्ति या शतेन प्रतनोसि(षि) सहस्रेण विरोहसि [।]
एवं वुध्वा पराद्धेच(श्च) परत:
२५। वंशावतारेणापि भवद्भिः अस्मत(द्) भक्त्यात् धर्म्म
गौरवाच्च न केनाचत् स्व-
२६। ल्पमपि [वा]धा करणाय'[3] । उक्तच(श्च) द्धर्म(धर्म)-
शास्त्रे [।] वहुभिर्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिः सगरा-
२७। द्भिः [ ] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि[:] तस्य तस्य तदा
फल।(।।) माभूद फलशकाव: परद-
२८। त्तेति पार्थिवाः स्वदानात फलमानन्त्य['] परदत्तानुपालने [।।]
अश्वमेध सह-
२९। स्राणि वाजपेय शतानि च [।] पौण्डरीक सहस्राणि
भूमिदानाधिक(दानाधिकं) फल' ।।
३०। एकविशति कुलान्येव: कष्ट' हि नरके स्थित' [।]
भुमिदानेन मात्रेण ऊद्ध(द्धर्वं) यां
३१। ति(न्ति) मृताविविः(भि:) ।(।।) स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा ((त्तां वा)
यो हरेति(त) वसुन्धरां [।] स विष्ठाया:(यां) कृमिभू-
३२। त्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यते (।।) हिरण्यमेकं गौरेक'(गामेकां)
भूमेम(र)प्यद्ध मङ्गुल' [।] हर'(न्)

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1. Read स'विधिना ।
2. The editor has not given the text of the lines 24 and 25 remarking that these lines "contain usual imprecatory verses".
3. Read स्वल्पापि बाधा करणीया ।

३३। नरकमायाति यावदाभूत संसवा(वं)।(॥) अविष'
विषमित्याहुः ब्रह्मस्वं विषमु-
३४। च्यते [।] विषमेकाकिनो(नं)हन्ति ब्रह्मस्वं पुत्र पौत्(त्र)-
कं।(॥) सर्वेषांच(ञ्च) प्रदानानां भूमिदा-
३५। न' प्रशस्यति [।] कल्पकोटि गतम्पा(तंपा)प' संचि(ञ्चि)तं
जयते नर [॥] एकविंशति कुला-

Third Plate (First Side)

३६। न्येत्र कष्ट हि नरके स्थित' [।] भूमिदातेन पा(मा)त्रेण
प्रचेताद्दिन्निमुच्यते ॥ पाप निम्मोच्यव-
३७। रमक्स्त्रा सोपाना भूमिदानक [।] पदे पदे दिवि(वं)
याति पितृमात्मैकविंशतिः(शकं) ।(॥) फलस्य क-
३८। (ष)थित' धर्म्म फलानिःफ(ष्फ)ल सम्भवः [।] भूमिहर्त्ता
फल' चेति फलच्छेता) फलानिःफ(ष्फ)लतां ब्रजेत् [॥]
३९। अश्वमेद्ध(ध) सहस्राणि वाजपेय शतानि च [।] गवां
शतसहस्रेण भूमि हर्त्ता न शु-
४०। ध्यति ॥ लौहचूर्णाश्व(श्च) विषञ्च जरये[त्] नरः [ ]
ब्रह्मस्वं त्रृ(त्रि)पु लोकेषु कः पुमां(न)
४१। जरयिष्यति ॥ यज्ञोनृतेन च्चरति तपः च्चरति विस्मयात्
च्चिति हर्त्यकविंशानिक(कु)
४२। लानि नरक' ब्रजेत्। तृणाग्र जलविंदु(न्दु)श्च जलबुद्बुद
सादष'(श') सदष'(श') जीवित' ज्ञात्वा
४३। [की]र्त्ति धर्म्मं न लोपयेत् ।(॥) वेदवाक् स्मृतयो जिह्वा
वदन्ति रि(ऋ)षि देवता[:] [।] भूमिहर्त्ता-
४४। तथा मर्त्या आहो मा हर मा हरः ॥ यथाप्सु पवित'(त')
शक्र तैलविन्दुः विसर्पतिः। एवं भू-
४५। मि कृत' दान' स(श)स्ये स(श)स्ये प्ररोहति ॥ आस्फोटयन्ति
पितरः प्रवल्गयन्ति पितामहः(हाः) [।] भूमि-

४६। दाता कुले जाता समेत्रावा भविष्यति ॥ आदित्यो
वरुणो विष्णु ब्रह्मा सोम हुताशन: शु-
४७। लपाणिस्तु भगवां(न) म(अ)भिनन्दन्तु भूमिद (दं) ॥
भूमि य: प्रतिगृह्णाति यश्च भूमि(ं) प्रयच्छ-
४८। ति [।] उभौ तौ पुण्यकर्माणौ नियतं(तौ) स्वर्गगामिनौ ॥
इति कमला(ल) [दला]म्बु विन्दुलोलां
४९। श्रियमनुचिन्त्य मनुस्य(ष्य) जीवितञ्च सकलमिदमुदा-
५०। ....* परकीर्त्तयो विलोप्या ॥ श्रीरणभञ्जदेवस्य
प्रवर्द्धमान विज-
५१। यराज्ये सम्वत्सरे अष्टपञ्चशतमे फाल्गुन शुक्लपक्ष
पञ्चम्यां लिखित*
५२। सन्धिविग्रहो(हि)अ(क) हिमदत्तेन [।] उत्कीर्ण्ण[च]
सुवन(र्ण्ण)कारक देवलेन [।] ला(ला)ञ्छित' महारा-
५३। जकीय मुद्रेण ॥

* The letters are not clear.

NOTES

This set of copper plate inscription was found from the ex-state of Baud now in the district of Phulvāṇi in Orissa. Its exact find spot is not known. This set consists of three plates. Each plate measuring $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4\frac{3}{8}''$. The first plate is inscribed on one side while the other plates contain writing on both sides. The plates are passed through a copper on which there is a round sead 1" in diameter containing the legend on it as "Śri Raṇabhañjadevasya" in one line. Above the legend. there is a crescent and below it a bull The grant was noticed first by R. D. Banerji and also by Paṇḍit Vināyak Miśra* After the plates were given to Adris Banerji for decipherment by Tārakeśvar Gāṅguli and Śrī Paramānanda Āchārya of Mayūrbhañja. According to Śrī Bānerji the writing on these plates is very neat and clear and the style corresponds to the Baud plates of the year 54. (See No. 20) The learned editor remarks that the charactres belong to the Ganjām variety of the Northern alphabets. The langugae is Sanskrit.

The donee of this grant had migrated from the village of Takāri in the Śāvathi Maṇḍala which is identical with Śrāvasthī, a place of the northern boarders of Bengal. He resided in the Bhaṭṭa village called Tadalā in the Odra country.

So far as the date of the inscription is concerned we have no information except the regoal year of the king as 58. Ofcourse the occasion of the grant is Fālguṇa Śukla Pakṣha Pañchamī which might be the day of Saṁkrāni either Kumbha or Mina, if however the week day could have mentioned in the record, there might have a little chance for us to make a comparative study with consultation of the astronomical data, to know the exact date of the record.

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* Vide History of Orissa Vol. I, pp. 171-172 ff and B. Miśra's Dynasties of Mediesval Orissa p. 46 No. 8.

No. 22

BAUD UNDATED GRANT OF RAṆABHAÑJA

1.	Donor	Śrī Raṇabhañjadeva, son of Śrī Śatṛbhañjadeva and grand son of Śrī Śilabhañjadeva
2.	Title	Rāṇaka, Paramavaiṣṇava
3.	Place of issue ...	Dhṛtipura.
4.	Date	?
5.	Officers	Padmanābha, son of Pāṇḍi (the goldsmith)
6.	Topography ...	(1) Dhṛtipura—(Capital) (2) Dakshiṇapali (3) Sivarākhaṇḍa (Sub-division) (4) Ambasari—(v) (5) Mahisipadraka—(v) (6) Gandhaṭapāṭi—(v)
7.	Donee	Bhaṭṭaputra Devahara, son of Bhaṭṭaputra Kāchila and grand son of Keśava, belonged to Kāṇva *gotra*, Āṅgirasa-Ajamiḍha-Kāṇva Trayāsheya *pravara*, Asvalayana Sākhā, Babhṛcha Charaṇa, and was an immigrant from Madhyadeśa and a resident of Mahisipadraka.
8.	Authority	Edited by Sri A.C. Banerji in J.B.O. R. S. Vol. XX, pp. 147–152 ff.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

First Plate (First Side)

१। ओं[1] स्वस्ति(:) ॥ संहारकाल हुतभुग्विकरालघोर:* ।
सम्भ्रान्त किङ्करकृ-

२। तान्त नितान्तभिन्न' । भिन्नान्धकासुरमहागहनातपत्रस(म्) [।]
तद्भैरव 'हरव-

३। पुभ[व]तः प्रपातु ।[॥] दुर्व्वारवारणरणप्रतिपक्ष[पक्ष]-
लक्ष्मीः ।* हठग्रहणगु-

४। प्रश्रि(सृ)त प्रवापा[:] । भञ्जानराधिपतयो वहवो वभूरुद्भुत-
योत्र । भुय[2] भु(भू)-

५। रिसहस्रसख्याः [॥] स्ते(ते)षांकुले सकल भुतल(भूतल)
पाद(ल)मौलि ।*

६। मालार्च्चिताङ्घ्रियु[ग]लो वलवा[न्] नृपोतः ॥ श्रीशि[त्रु]भञ्जदेवः

७। प्रकाश:[3] पौरुषरश्मिचक्रनिर्दारिता[रि] हृदयास्य पिता
नृपस्य ।[।] गाम्भी-

८। र्येण पयोनिधिः स्थिरतया भूमिर्व्वलेनानिलस्तेजोभिर्व्व-
लनोयनां(म')

९। समत्रय(तया) शुभै(भ्रै)य(र्य)शोभिः शशी आत्मसर्व्व-
जगन्मनः स्थितत्व(त)य(या)द-

१०। चावकाशो विया(य)त[जातः]* श्रीशत्रुभञ्जइत्यत्त लधि[:] [॥]
तस्यात्मजः स्वयम्भुवत ।[।]

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1. Expressed by a symbol.

* The punctuation or visarga is superfluous.

2. Read भुवि ।

3. Read प्रकटः ।

Second Plate (First Side)

११ । अन्य(न्यो)न्य मद्मान मी(मि)लित(:) समुद्धत
नृपचक्र चतुरङ्गबल चोभ(:) ।

१२ । चलितधरामण्डल(लो) गजतुरगन्नुरनिर्द्दारण प्रसरद्बुल: ।*
धुलि वि-

१३ । तान संच्छन्न अन्याङ्गण(णो) गजस्कन्धवेदिकास्वयम्बरा-
याव[।] परिण(णी)त

१४ । जयलक्ष्मी: * समानन्दित पौरजनमनशा:(सा) श्रीमद्-
भञ्जमुपति: पुरा[द्]धृ-

१५ । तिपुरनाम्न: ।[।] शरदमलधवलकर यश: पटल धवलित

१६ । दिग्वदनो [।।] अनवरत प्रवृत्त: ।* सन्म(न्मा)न
द(दा)नानन्दित सकल ज-

१७ । नो अण्डजवशप्रभव: । परमवैष्णवो मातापितृपादानुध्यातो

१८ । भञ्जामलकुलतिलक(:) ।* समधि(धि)गत पञ्चमहाशब्द(:) महासा-

१९ । मन्तवन्दित स्तम्भेश्वरी लब्धवर प्रसाद:(दो) राणक[:] श्रीरणभञ्ज

२० । देवकुशली । इहैव खिञ्जलिमण्डले भविष्यद्राजराजनका-

Second Plate (Second Side)

२१ । न्तरङ्गकुमार:(रा)म(मा)च(त्य) महासामन्त ब्राह्मण
प्रधानान्नन्यश्च[1] दण्डपाशि-

२२ । क चाटभटवल्लभजातीयान् । यथाहिं(र्हं) मानयति
बोधयति समन्दिश-

२३ । यति[2] चाम्यत् । सर्व्वत: शिवमस्माकं विदितमस्तु
भवता(:) ।। दक्षिण

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* Punctuation or visarga is superfluous.

1. Read ब्राह्मण प्रधानानन्य'श्च ।

2. Read समादिशयति ।

२४ । पलिसिवराखण्डप्रतिवद्ध[1] ॥ अम्बसरिग्रामश्चतु[ः]शि(सी)मा पर्य्यन्त

२५ । निधौपनिधि[2] सहित ॥ विसु(षु)भसंक्रान्तौ मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च

२६ । पुन्या(ण्या)भिवृघ(द्ध)ये सलिलधारा पुर[ः]श्व(स)रेन(ण)-
विधिना(:) विधिवि-

२७ । धानेन सविधोयं ताम्रशासनं प्रदत:(त) ॥ कान्वगोत्राय-
आङ्गिरस

२८ । अजमिह्न[3] कान्वात्रि(त्र)यारिसय(यार्षेय) प्रवराय आश्लायन-
(अश्वलायन) साखा(शाखा)य । वभ्रिज(वभृच)

२९ ! चरन्य(णाय) मध्यदेशविनिर्गत(ताय) महिषिपद्रकवास्तव्य
भटपुत्रका-

३० । चिलसुत केषव नप्त्रिणे[4] भट(ट्ट)पुत्र देवहरस्य(हराय)
प्रदत:(त्त) ॥

Third Plate (First Side)

३१ । ज(य)स्य ज(य)स्य यदा भु(भू)मि[स्] तस्य तस्य तदा
फल' । हरते हारयते भूमि[ं] म-

३२ । न्दवुधि(द्धि)[स्]तमावृत[ः] ॥ तटाकानां श(स)हस्राणि
चाश्वमेध स(श)तानि च गोघ्न

३३ । स(श)त सहस्रेण भूमिहत्र(र्त्ता)न सु(शु)ध्य(द्ध)ति ॥
स्वदता(त्ता)' परदत (त्तां)वा यो हरति(हरेत)व-

३४ । सुन्धरां श(स)विष्ठायां कृमिर्भुत्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यते ॥
भूमि यः प्रतिगृ-

३५ । ह्ना(ह्णा)ति भूमि यः प्रयच्छति [।] उभौ तौ पुण्य
कर्माणौ नियतौ(तं) स्व-

1. The punctuation is superfluous.
2. Read निध्येउपनिधि सहित ।
3. Read अजमिढ़ काण्व ।
4. Read केशव नप्त्रे ।

३६। गंगामिनी ॥ [आ]रफोटयन्ति पितर: वल्गयन्ति*
पितामहा[:] [।] भूमि-

३७। दाताकुले जात[:] समः(मे)त्रा(त्रा)ता भविष्यति ॥
अद्धं श्र(आ)ङ्कुलेन सि(सी)मायां हरणे

३८। न प्रनस्य(श्य)ति सवधो(द्धो) वरुणे[:] पासै(शै)-
स्तिर्य्यग्योनिषु जायते ॥ यथात्सु

३६। पवित' श(श)क्र(स्) तैलविन्दुवि(र्वि)सर्पति [।] एवं भूमि
कृतं दानं स(:)स्ये शस्ये प्ररो-

४०। हति ॥ श्रीगन्धटपत्य वास्तव्य वणिकपाण्डिसुत
पद्मनाभेन लिखित-

४१। मितिः ॥०॥

* Read प्रवल्गयन्ति।

NOTES

The record was discovered in Baudh palace but the exact findspot is not known. The set consists of three copper plates with a copper ring and a seal. The legend on the seal reads Śrī *Raṇabhañjadevasya*. Above the name, there is the emblem of a crescent moon and below it a Bull facing to the left. According to the editor, 'the third plate of this charter was not a part of the original grant as no connection can be established between lines 29 and 30'

The language of the grant is very incorrect Sanskrit and the mistakes made by the scribe are numerous. The characters are similar to that of other records of this king.

The record is undated. Here in this charter, Raṇa-bhañja is described as Rāṇaka. Hence it may be concluded that this record was issued in the earlier part of the donor's reign.

No. 23

ORISSA MUSEUM PLATES OF ŚILĀBHAÑJA *ALIAS* TRIBHUVANAKALAŚA

1.	Donor	Śrī Śilābhañja *alias* Tribhuvanakalaśa, son of Śrī Diśābhañja and grand son of Śrī Raṇabhañja.
2.	Title	Paramamāheśvara
3.	Place of issue	Vañjulvaka
4.	Date	Samvat 2 (R.Y.)
5.	Officers	(1) Śrī Bhaṭṭa Stambhadeva (Messenger) (2) Māṇi or Ṇamāṇi (Minister for war and peace) (3) Durggadeva (goldsmith, the engraver) (4) Devarāja (affixed the seal)
6.	Topography	(1) Vañjulvaka—(Capital) (2) Śalvada *vishaya*—(D) (3) Deuladda—(V)
7.	Donee	Bhaṭṭa Lumvādeva son of Agudeva and grand son of Golasvāmi who belonged to the Kauṇḍinya *gotra* and the Kauṇḍinya, Vasishṭha and Maitravaruṇā *pravaras* as well as to the Vājasaneyā *Charaṇa* and the Kāṇva *Śākhā* of the Yajurveda.
8.	Authority	Edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar and P. Acharya in E. I. Vol. XXVIII, pp. 272 — 278 ff.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

First Plate

१। सिद्धम् ॥[1] स्वस्ति [॥] जयति कुसुमबाण प्राणनिर्वाणदक्ष' स्वकिरणपरि-

२। वेषो(षौ)ज्जि(ज्जि)तस्य जीर्णेन्दुलेखं(म्) ( ) त्रिभुवनभवनान्तर्द्योतभास्वत्प्रदीप' कनक न(नि)-

३। कष गौर' विभ्र् नेत्रं हरस्य ॥ शेषाहेरिव य(ये) फणाः प्रवि[स]ृत्युद्भास्वरेन्दु-

४। त्विषः ।* प्रालेयाचलशृङ्ग क(को)टय इव स्वकान्ति येत्युन्नताः । नृपाट्टो(टो)-

५। पविघ[ट्टि]ता इव भुजा राजन्ति ये शाम्भवास्ते सर्व्वाघविघातिनः

६। सुरसरित्तोयोर्म्मयः पा[न्तु]वः ॥ विजयवञ्जुलकात [।] वस्तिजयश्री-

७। निलय प्रकट ग(गु)ण म[स्व]सर्व्वरिपुगर्व्वः [।] स्त्रि(त्रि)भुवनकलशानामा

८। जानामा' निधू(धू)त कलिकलुष[:॥] मह्यामलकुल-तिलक श्रीरण[भ]-

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1. Expressed by a symbol.
2. Read राजा ।
* Danda is superfluous.

Second Plate (First Side)

९ । ञ्जदेवस्य नप्ता ॥* श्रीदिशाभञ्जदेवस्य सु(त)नु: ।* परममाहेश्वरी

१० । माता पितृपादानुध्यानरत: श्रीशिलाभञ्जदेव[:] कुशली शल्व-

११ । द विषये राजराजनकराजपुत्रान(न्) विषयपतिदण्डपाशिक(का)-

१२ । न् य[था]कालाध्यासि(यि)नो व्यवहारिणो ब्राह्मणा(ण)-
करणपुरोगान[न्]

१३ । नि[वासि]जनपदांश्च यथारिहं[1] मानयति वोधयति स[मा]-

१४ । दिशति सर्व्वत: शिवमस्माकमन्यत् विदितमस्तु
भवतां(म्) । एतद्वि-

१५ । षय सम्बन्ध(द्ध) देउलङ्ग्रामश्चतु[:]सीमापरिच्छिन्नो-
स्माभि[र्मा]-

१६ । तापित्रोरात्म[न]श्च पुण्याव(भि)वृद्धये ॥* वाजसने[य]-
चरणाय । * क(का)ण्वशा-

१७ । खाय कौण्डी(ण्डि)न्य गोत्राय वशिष्ठ मैत्रावरुण
क(कौ)ण्डी(ण्डि)न्यत्[2] मै[त्रा]-

Second Plate (Second Side)

१८ । वशिष्ठत् प्रवर मैत्रावरुणत् अनुप्रवर ॥** गोलस्व(स्वा)मि
अग्नी(ग्नि)-

१९ । होत्रि ॥** स्य(ण) नप्ता(प्त्रे) अगुदेव अग्नी(ग्नि)होत्रिस्य(ण:)
स(सु)तताय भट्ट लुम्बादेव(देवाय स-

1. Read यथार्हं ।

2. Read either कौण्डिन्यवशिष्ठमैत्रावरुण प्रवराय or वशिष्ठ प्रवराय मैत्रावरुणानु-
प्रवराय ।

* Danda is unnecessary.

** Danda is superfluous.

२० । तिलधारा[पु]रःसरेण विधिना प्रतिपादितोऽस्माभिः अ(आ)चन्द्र(न्द्रा)-

२१ । र्कतारा यावत् अचाट भट प्रव(वे)शेन सर्व्वबाधा परिहारेणाकरत्वे-

२२ । न भुञ्जद्भिर्द्धर्म्मगौरवात् न केनचिद्व्याघातनीय'-(यम्) [।] अस्मत्कुल-

२३ । क्रम[मु]दार मुदाहरद्भिरन्यैश्च दानमिदमभ्यनुमोदनि(नी)-

२४ । य'(म) [।] लक्ष्म्यास्तडित् सलिल बुद्बुद चञ्चलाया दान' फल' पर यश[:]-

२५ । परिपालनञ्च ॥ उक्तञ्च धर्म्मशास्त्रे [।] बहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभि[:]

२६ । सगरादिभि[ः] ॥(।) [य]स्य यस्य यदा भु(भू)मिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फल['] (म् ॥)

Third Plate

२७ । मा भूद् फल शङ्का वः परदत्तेति पार्थिवाः [॥] स्वदानात्फलमा-

२८ । नन्त्य' परदत्तानु पालन'(ने) ॥ स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा यो हरेत वसुन्धरां(राम् ।)

२९ । स विष्ठायां कृमि[र्भू]त्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यते ॥ षष्ठि(ष्टि) वर्ष सह[स्रा]-

३० । णि स्व[र्गे] मोदति भु[भू]मिदः । आच्छेत्ता चानुमन्ता च स एव नरक' व्र-

३१ । जेत् [॥] इति क[मलदलाम्बु वि]न्दु लोलां श्रियमनुचिन्त्य म-

३२ । नुष्य ज(जी)वितञ्च [।] सकलमिदमुदाहृतञ्च बुध्वा न हि पुरुषै'(षैः) पर-

२३। कीर्त्तयो विलोप्या[:] ॥ स्वयमादिष्टो राज्ञ(ज्ञा) (।)
बु(दू)तकोऽत्र श्रीभट्ट स्तम्भदे-
२४। व[:] लिखितञ्च सन्धिविग्रहिण[णा] माण्या[1] ॥
उत्कि(त्की)र्णञ्च अक्षशालिकेन दुर्ग(र्गा)-
२५। [देवेन] ॥ लञ्छित देवराजेन [॥] सम्व[त्] २[2]

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1. Sandhivigrahi's name should be either णमाणि or माणि । The A mātrā in the first letter is not distinct. So we cannot accept the reading of the editors as Sandhivigrahiṇā Mañjuṇā. The second letter ñju is not in the inscription, although it touches the numerical symbol of the subsiding line.

2. The learned editors read *Samva* 1 and in the footnote they remark "The figure is engraved below the akshara *mva* as the lower part of the Akshara *ñju* in the previous line occupied the space in front of *mva*. Read *Samva* 1". The symbol after Samvat which hangs at the foot of the letter ण्या of the previous line is 2 as per *G. H. Ojha's Indian Palaeography*, Plate LXXVI.

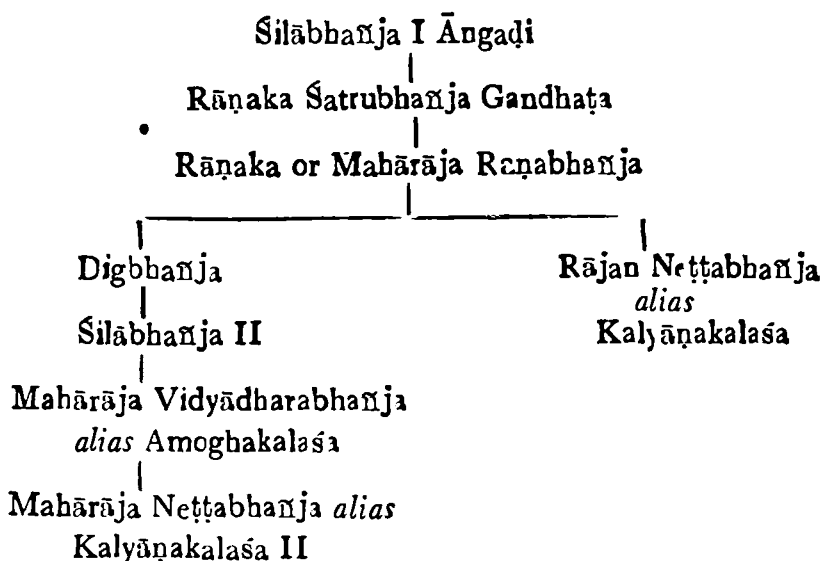
NOTES

These plates were secured by Dr. Rādhā Charaṇa Paṇḍā of Balugāon, Puri District, who presented them to the Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar where they are now preserved He also presented another set of plates of Neṭṭabhañjadeva *alias* Tribhuvana Kalaśa to the same Museum. The findspot of these inscriptions are not known. But they presumed to have been discovered from the district of Ganjam where other inscriptions of the Bhañjas of Vanjulvaka have been discovered. The present set of inscriptions is jointly edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar and Padmaśrī P. Āchārya.

The set consists of three copper plates each measuring about 6.6″ × 2 9″. They are strung together on a copper ring about 2.11″ in diameter. A seal is soldered on the joint of the ring containing the figure of a lion under which two lines of writing are seen :—

Śrī Śi*[lābha]*
ñ*jadevasya*

The characters employed in the inscription belong to the East Indian variety of the northern alphabet which may be attributed to the 10th century A D. The Ḍutaka or the executor of the grant is Bhaṭṭa Stambhadeva whose name is also recorded in the plates of Neṭṭabhañja *alias* Kalyāṇakalaśa and Vidyādharabhañja *alias* Amoghakalaśa. (Vide Bhandarkar's List Nos. 1497, 1500 and 1501). This is a clue to establish relationship between the donor Śilābhañja *alias* Tribhuvanakalaśa with Vidyādharabhañja *alias* Amoghakalaśa and Neṭṭabhañja *alias* Kalyāṇakalaśa. The learned editors have given the following genealogy quoting Bhandarkar's List :—



It is interesting to note here that the name of the Sandhivigrahi has been deciphered by the learned editors Dr. D. C Sircar and Padmaśrī P. Acharya as Māñju. But there is no justification in saying that after Māñju a sign of double fulstop is attached to the letters "nju". It is also not done in similar name ending places in this inscription. So we read the name of the Sandhivigrahin as Māṇi or Ṇamāṇi. Similarly we read the last line Samva-2 instead of Samva-1 as suggested by the said editors. It is a regnal year of the donor Śilābhañjadeva.

No. 24

GANJAM PLATES OF VIDYĀDHARABHANJA

1. Donor ... ... Śrī Vidyādharabhañja *alias* Amoghakalaśa, son of Śilabhañja, grand son of Digbhañja and great grand son of Raṇabhañja
2. Title ... ... Paramamāheśvara, Mahārāja.
3. Place of issue ... Vañjulvaka.
4. Date ... ... (Please see the notes)
5. Officers ... ... (1) Trikaliṅga Mahādevī (Queen)
   (2) Stambha—(Minister for war and peace)
   (3) Kumāra Chandra (goldsmith)
   (4) Bhaṭṭa Keśavadeva (Prime-Minister)
   (5) Chāchika Vārgulika (Messenger or Dutaka)
6. Topography ... (1) Vañjulvaka—(Capital)
   (2) Māchhāḍa-Khaṇḍa vishaya—(D)
   (3) Mūlamāchhāḍa—(v)
   (4) Taḍisamā vishaya—(D)
   (5) Manmāṇā—(v)
   (6) Varebdhi—(P)
7. Donee ... — Bhaṭṭa Purandara, son of Devaḍaśarman and grand son of Hariśa Śarmaṇa who belonged to Rauhita *gotra,* Vājasena Charaṇa and Rohitāshṭaka-Visvāmitra *pravara* and who migrated from Manmāṇā, situated in the district of Taḍisamā in Varebdhi Province.
8. Authority ... ... Edited by Rai-Bahadur Hirālāl in E. I. Vol XVIII, pp. 282—300 ff.
9. Remarks ... ...

First Plate

१। ॐ[1] [॥] जयति कुसुमबाण प्राणविशोभं दत्त[ं] स्वकिरणं
परि[वेषोर्ज्जं]

२। स्य क्षीने(णां)न्दु लेख[ं] [।] त्रिभुवनभवनान्तर्द्योत
भास्व[त] प्रदीप [:] कनक[निकष]

३। गौरं विभ्रन्नेत्र[ं] हरस्य [॥] शेषाहेरिव ये फणा[:]
प्रविलसन्तुद्भास्वरेन्दुत्वि[षः]

४। प्र(प्रा)लेयाचलशृङ्गकोटय इव स्वङ्गानि येत्युन्नता[:।]
नृत(त्ता)ट्टा(टो)पविघ-

५। ट्टिता इव भुजा राजन्ति ये षान्(शाम्भ)वा । ते(स्ते)
सर्व्वाघविघातिन[:] सु[र]

६। सरित्तो(त्तो)योर्म्मयः पान्तुव[:] [॥] स्वस्ति विजयवञ्जुल्व-
क्कात [।] [अ]स्ति श्रि(श्री)वि-

७। जयनिलय प्रकटगुणगणध्वस्त समस्तरिपुवर्ग
आ(अ)नो(मो)घक-

८। लश(शो)नाम(मा) राजा निर्द्धू(धू)त कलि कलुष
कल्मष[:] भञ्जामलकुल[तिल]को

९। महाराज श्रीरणभञ्जदेवस्य प्रपौ(पौ)त्र[:] श्रीदिग्भञ्ज-
देवस्य न[2]-

१०। नप्तात्[3] श्रीशिलाभञ्जदेवस्य सुत[:] परममाहेश्वरो मा-

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1. Expressed by a symbol.
2. The letter 'न' is superfluous.
3. Read नप्ता ।

Second Plate (First Side)

११। [ता] पितृपादानुध्यातो भञ्जामलकुलतिलको महाराज श्रीविद्या-

१२। ध(र)भञ्ज[दे]व[:] कुशली मान्छाड़खण्डविषये यथा-कालाध्यासिकुडु(टु)म्बिन[.]

१३। सामन्तविषयपति भोगिभोग्यादि[1] यथार्हि(र्हं) मानयति बो[ध]यति स-

१४। म(मा)ज्ञापयति सर्व्वतः शिवमस्माकमन्यद्विदितमस्तु भवता(तां)एतद्वि-

१५। ष[यस्य]म्बद्ध(द्धो) सु(मू)लमान्छाइ ग्रामोय[·] ॥ चतुःसोमापरिच्छिण्णो(न्नो)

१६। माता पि[त्रो]रात्मनश्च पुन्या(ण्या)भिवृद्धये मा(आ)च-न्द्रार्क्क(र्क)यावत् सलिल-

१७। धारा पुरःसरेण विधिना अकरत्वे[न] वाजसनेय चरणाय रोहित-

१८। सगात्राय रोहित(ता)ष्टक विश्वामित्र प्रवराय विश्वामित्रवत्[अ]-

१९। ष्टकवत् रोहितवत् अनुप्रवराय वरेद्धिसमन्ध(म्बद्ध) वड्डिसमाविषय(ये)

Second Plate (Second Side)

२०। मम्माण्ण विनिर्गत हरिशर्म्मणो नप्ता(प्त्रे)देवड़शर्म्मणस्य[2]

२१। सुत भट्ट पुरन्दरः[3] प्रतिपादितोस्माभिर्य(:। य)स्य यस्य यदा भु(भू)मिस्त-

1. The correct reading will be भागभोगपादिजनपदांश्च ।

2. Delete स्य

3. Read सुताय भट्टपुरन्दराय ।

२२। स्य तस्य तदा फलं[ ] मा मुय(भूद)फलशङ्का व[ ]
परदत्तानुपालन:(ने) [।।] स्व-
२३। दत्ता(त्तां) परदता(त्ता)म्वा यो हरेति(त) वसुन्धरान(म्) ।
स्व(स)विष्ठाया[ ] कृमिभु (भू)-
२४। त्वा पितृभि स्सह पच्यते ।। इति कमलद[ला]म्बु-
२५। विन्दुलोला[ ] श्रियमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्यजीवितञ्च [।] स-
२६। कलमिदम(मु)दाहृत(त)ञ्च वुध्वा न हि पुरुषे[:] परकी-

Third Plate

२७। र्त्तयो विलोप्य(प्या:) [।।] लाञ्छित श्रोतृ(त्रि)कलिङ्ग
मा(म)हा[दे]-
२८। व्या मा(म)न्त्रिणा श्रीभा(भ)ट्टकेश्व(श)[व]देवेन ।।
वागुलिकचाचिक(के)न
२९। लिखित' सान्धिविगृ(ग्र)हि[क] श्रीस्ते(रत)म्भेन ।।
उत्कीण(र्णं) चाक्षसा(शा)-
३०। लि[कु]मार चन्द्रेन(ण) ताम्ब्र(म्र)शाश(स)नमिति ।।
१००, ७०, ४ ।

NOTES

This copper plate inscription was acquired by the Govt. Epigraphist for India, through the late Mr. Tariṇi Charan Ratha of Ganjam, which was noticed by Raisaheb H. Krishna Sastri in Annual Report on Epigraphy, Madras, for the year 1917—1918 pp. 12—135 ff. Subsequently in 1925-26 Rai Bahadur Hiralal edited the plates in E. I. Vol. XVIII along with three other sets of the Bhañja inscription. The present plate is named by him as the Ganjam Plates of Vidyā-dhara Bhañja and its number is denoted as 'J'[1].

The plates measure $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$. A copper ring which passes through a hole is $2\frac{3}{4}''$ in diameter. The first three lines of the first plate is slightly damaged at the right corner missing a triangular piece of about 5″, thus about three letters from the first line, two letters in the second line and one letter in the third line have gone But fortunately these lines can be read without difficulty as they cover with two invocatory verses of the Bhañja kings already known to us from other inscriptions.

The script is quite distinct and legible and it belongs to about the 10th century A.D. on palaeographical grounds. The language is Sanskrit with lesser number of mistakes in comparsion with many other Bhañja inscriptions.

This inscription gives three numerical symbols each bisected from the next symbol by a fu'stop. Although these symbols are not preceded by the usual procedure of *Samvat* or *Vijayarājya Samvatsara*, it is quite probable that the intention of the engraver is to give the date of the document[2] So on this analogy we decipher the first symbol as 100, the second symbol

1. E. I. Vol. XVIII pp. 296-298 ff.

2. See G. S. Ojha's Indian Palaeography, Plates LXXIV, LXXII and LXXVI.

as 70 and the third as 4. Thus the total number may be read as 174 which must be the Bhauma Samvat, that was in vogue in the time of these Bhañja kings. Hiralal, however, is silent in this date portion and gives only the symbols at the end of the text while editing the inscription. If our reading is correct and the number denotes the Bhauma era, then the actual date of the inscription will be 736+174=910 A D as the Bhauma era started from 736 A. D.

The genealogical table given in this inscription is as follows :—

Raṇabhañja
|
Digbhañja
|
Śilābhañja
|
Vidyādharabhañja *alias* Amoghakalaśa.

The donee of this grant is a Brahmin who migrated from Barebdhi. If Barebdhi or Barendhi is a corruption of Barendri of Bengal, we may say that the Brahmin Bhaṭṭa Purandara migrated from the village Mammāṇa of the district of Taḍisamā of the Province Barendri which was in Bengal. Unfortunately we are not able to identify the name of the vishaya at the present stage.

No. 25

ORISSA PLATES OF VIDYĀDHARABHANJA

1. Donor ... ... Śrī Vidyādharabhañja son of Śrī Śilābhañja, grand son of Śrī Digbhañja and great grand son of Śrī Raṇabhañja.
2. Title ... ... Paramamāheśvara, Mahārāja
3. Place of issue ... ... Vañjulvaka
4. Date ... ... Saṃvat 26 (Please see notes)
5. Officers ... ... (1) Trikaliṅga Mahādevī (Queen)
   (2) Bhaṭṭa Stambhadeva (Minister)
   (3) Entered by Keśava
   (4) Śrī Khambha (Minister for war and peace)
   (5) Kumāra Chandra (the engraver goldsmith)
6. Topography ... ... (1) Vañjulvaka—(Capital)
   (2) Ramalavva—(D)
   (3) Tuṇḍurāva—(V)
7. Donee ... . Bhaṭṭa Dārukhaṇḍi, son of Śurideva and grand son of Gaurichandra of Upamanyu *gotra* and Bahvṛcha Śā*khā* of the Ṛ gveda.
8. Authority ... ... Edited by the late Prof. F. Kielhorn from the original in E. I. Vol. IX, pp. 271 — 277 ff.
9. Remarks ... ...

TEXT

First Plate (Second Side)

१ । ॐ[1] [।।] जयतु कुसुमबाण प्राण विक्षोभदक्ष' हरकि-

२ । रण परिवेषोर्ज्जित्याज्ञीएर्णन्दुलेव' [।] त्रिभुवन भवना-

३ । न्तर्द्योत भास्वत् प्रदीप(प:) कनकर्ना(नि)कष गौर'
त्रि(व)भ्र नेत्र'

४ । हरस्य [।।] शेषाहेरय(रिव) ये फणा[:] प्रविलसन्त्युद्धा-

५ । स्वरेन्दु त्विष[:] प्र(प्रा)लेयाचल शृङ्ग कोट्ट(ट)य इव त्व-

६ । ङ्गन्ति य(ये)त्युन्नता[:] [ ] नृचाटोप विघट्टिता इव भुजा रा-

७ । जन्ति ये शाम(म्म)वास्ते स्वर्व्वाघावघातिन[:] सुरस-

८ । रितो(त्तो)योर्म्मय: पान्त(न्तु)व: [।।] विजय वञ्जुलवका-

Second Plate (First Side)

९ । दस्ति[2] श्रीविजय निलय: प्रकटगुणगणप-

१० । स्त समस्त री(रि)पुवर्गं[:] [श्रीधम्म ?,[3] कलशनामा रा-

११ । जा निर्द्धु(र्द्धू)त कलिकलुष कल्मष[:] श्रीरणभञ्जदेव-

१२ । स्य प्रपौत्र[:] श्रीदग्भञ्जदेवस्य नप्ता श्रीशि-

१३ । लाभञ्जदेवस्य सुत: परममाहेश्वरो माता पि-

१४ । तृपादानुध्याता भञ्जामलकुलतिलको महारा-

१५ । ज श्रीविद्याध[र]भञ्जदेव य(स) कुराज्ञो रमलश्व-

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1. Expressed by a symbol.
2. Read त् । अस्ति ।
3. Read रिपुवर्ग[ज]यिना धर्म्म (?) कलश ।

Second Plate (Second Side)

१६। विषये यथानिवासि सामन्त भोगि भोग्यादि वि-
१७। षय जनपद यथार्हं मानयति पु(पू)जयति बो-
१८। धयत्यादिशति चान्यत्त सर्वतः शिवि(व)मस्माकम-
१९। न्यत्[1] एतवि(द्)[वि]षय सम्बन्ध(द्ध) उवड(एड्)राव-
ग्राम[:] चतु[:]सीमा-
२०। पर्य्यन्तः(न्तो) ग्रामोय[2] ॥ माता पित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्या-
२१। भिवृद्धये अ(आ)चन्द्रार्कसमं काल[2] यावत् सली(लि)लधा-
२२। रा पुरःसरेण विधिना गुणानुरा(रो)धात् [आ]करत्वेन
[भोग्य ?][3]
२३। उपमन्य(न्यु)गोत्राय वते[3] प्रवराय वभृच श्या(शा)ख(खा)

Third Plate (First Side)

२४। य गो(गौ)रिचन्द्रः(न्द्रस्य) नप्ता(प्त्रे) शुरिदेवस्य सुत भट्टदाहु-
२५। खण्डो ॥* नाम्ने प्रतिपादितोस्माभिस्तदेषा दृसि-
(त्ति)द्ध(द्धं)-
२६। र्म्मं गौरवादस्माकमनुरोधा[त्] च भविष्यद् राजकै[:]
२७। प्रतिपालनीयेत्युक्तञ्च[4] धर्म्मशास्त्रैर्व्वहुभिर्व्व-
२८। सुधा वता(त्ता) राजभि[:] सगरादिभिर्यस्य यस्य यदा

1. This second अन्यत् is superfluous.
2. The letters are not clear.
3. As the word वत्त is written below several times, this may stand for दत्ते ।
* Daṇḍa is superfluous.
4. Read इति । उक्तञ्च ......

२९। मु(भू)मिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं [॥] स्वदत्तां
परदत्ता(ता,[ं]वा

३०। यो हरेत वसुन्धरां [ ] स विष्ठाया[ं] कृमीभु(मिभू)त्वा पि॰

Third Plate (Second Side)

३१। तृभि[ः] सह पच्यते [॥] मामु(भू)द फलशङ्का वः
परदत्ते(त्ते)

३२। ति पार्थिवाः [।] स्वदानात्फलमा[न]न्त्य परदत्तानुपाल॰

३३। न(ने) [॥] इति कमलदलाम्बुविन्दुलोला[ं] श्रियमनुचिं॰

३४। न्त्य मन(नु)ष्य जीवित(ञ्च) [।] सकलमो(मि)दमुदाहृतञ्च
बुध्वा(द्ध्वा)

३५। न हि [पु]रुषैः परकीर्त्तयो विलो[प्याः ॥] लाञ्छतं
श्रीतृ(त्रि)[क ?]'ली(लि)-

३६। ङ्ग मा(म)देष्य(ष्या) तेजङ्किकेन श्रीभट्टस्तम्भ मन्त्री(न्त्र)णा

३७। प्रवेशित[ं] केशवेन लिखितं सा(स)न्धिविग्रहि
श्रि(श्री)खम्भे॰

३८। न उत्कीर्ण्ण[ं] षात्तषा(शा)ली(लि) कुमारचन्द्रं(न्द्रे)ण
ण(ण) । थं

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1. In the place of क, another letter was originally engraved.

2. This mark which is evidently थ is also found in another copper plate grant of the same Bhanja king. This may be a numerical symbol. But F. Kiellorn is silent about this.

NOTES

In 1887 these plates were possessed by Mr. C. T. Melcalfe, the then Commissioner of Orissa Division and they were published by Dr. Rajendralal Mitra in the J. A. S. B. Vol. LVI, Part-I, P. 154. The plates were presented to the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1895 by the Commissioner of Orissa. Then in 1907 the inscription was re-edited by Prof. F. Kielhorn in E. I. Vol. IX, pp. 271-277 ff

The set consists of three copper plates each measuring between $6\frac{1}{16}''$ and $6\frac{1}{8}''$ long, between $3\frac{3}{8}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ high The plates are hinged by a copper ring about 3" in diameter. The ring is shouldered into a seal which contains in relief on a counter sunk surface a couching lion facing to proper right. Under the lion there is a legend in two lines of writing as :—

(1) Śrī Vidyādhara-
(2) bhañjadevasya.

The language of the inscription is Sanskrit and the script belongs to the North Indian type of characters of circa 10th century A D The learned editor Prof. Kielhorn has noticed the Palimpsestic characteristic of the plates In this connection he says, "Before the plates were used for the grant now engraved on them, they had already served for another grant, the four lines of which, though faint, are almost completely legible on the first side of the first plate and of the writing of which more or less distinct traces remain also on the other side of the plate. The characters of this earlier grant belong to what I have elsewhere called the Ganjam variety of the Northern alphabet; and the lines with which it ended, compared with the end of the Gumsur grant of Netribhañja, published in J A. S. B. Vol. VI, P. 669 ff and Plate XXXIII, would seem to show that the grant was issued by a

chief of the same family. The four lines (on the first side of the first plate), so far as I am able to read them, are.—

1. स्वयमाविष्टो राज्ञा दूतकोऽत्र[मा]र्वंपक्ष: ॥ लिखितञ्च सन्धिवि-
2. ग्रहिक श्रक्क [देवेन] ॥ लान्छित [रा]ज्ञी श्रीमाणिक्य महादे-
3. व्या ॥ उत्कीर्ण्णञ्चाक्षषा(शा)लि कुमार [दत्तेन] ॥ सम्वत् ·····
4. वि········· ॥

The learned editor has failed to notice two numerical symbols at the end of the record in the 30th line. The first letter which he read "tha" and in the footnote suggested to compare for a symbol of this type in Indian Antiquary Vol. XVII, P. 140, note 45. But this "tha" like symbol denotes the number 20 as per Plate No. LXXIII in G.H. Ojha's Indian Palaeography. The second symbol which was supposed by Kielhorn as a fulstop, denotes the number 6 as per Plate No. LXXV of the same book. We therefore suggest that these two numerical symbols convey the number 26 which may be taken as the regnal year of the king Vidyādharabhañja.

No. 26

TEKKĀLI OR GURĀṆḌI PLATES OF SATṚBHANJA *ALIAS* MANGALARĀJA

	Donor	...	Śrī Śatṛbhañjadeva, son of Śrī Śilabhañjadeva, grand son of Śrī Mallagambhiradeva and great grand son of Śrī Yathāsukhadeva.
2.	Title	... ...	Paramamāheśvara
3.	Place of issue	...	Salvadda vishaya
4.	Date	... ...	(Please see the notes)
5.	Officers	... ...	(1) Dutaka – Mahāsāmanta Kṛita-varman (2) Sandhivigrahi – Buddhadatta (3) Śrī Sāmanta – Dhavalaka (4) Śivāditya
6.	Topography	...	(1) Salvadda vishaya—(d) (2) Kontamallo—(v)
7.	Donee	... —	Bhaṭṭa Viṣṇuswāmī Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa-svāmī of Vasishṭha *gotra*
8.	Authority	... ...	Edited by Śrī S. N. Rājaguru in J K H.R.S. Vol. I, No. 2, 1946, pp. 181–183 under the title "The" Jangalpadu C. P. Inscription of Śatṛbhañjadeva, from the original plate and Prof. R. D. Bānerji also edited the plate in J.B.O.R S. Vol. XVIII, pp. 387–390 ff. from the pencil rubbings supplied by the Rājābāhādur of Tekkāli.
9.	Remarks	... ...	

TEXT

First Plate (Second Side)

१। ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] जयति कुसुमवाण: प्राण विक्षोभ दक्ष' स्वकिरण परि-
२। वेश्यो(षो)जि(र्जि)जीर्णेन्दु लेख' [।] तृ(त्रि)भुवन भु(भ)वनान्तद्दो(र्दो)त भास्वप्र(त्प्र)-
३। दीप' कनक निकष ताम्र'(म्र') विभ्रु(बभ्रु)नेत्र' हरस्य ।। शेषाभे(द्दे)रिव य(ये:)
४। फणा प्रविलसत्यद्भासरेन्दु त्विष: प्रालेयाचल शृङ्गको-
५। टय इव त्वं शान्ति येत्युन्नता[:] न्द(नृ)त्ताटोपविघट्टिता इव
६। भुजा राजन्ति ईषां(शां)भवां(वा)स्ते[स]र्वांघविघातिन: सुरत(सुरो)स्व(स)रितो-
७। योम्मय: पान्तुव: । अस्ति जय श्रीनिलय प्रकटगुणप्रस्त सर्वं-
८। रिपुगर्व्व[:] श्रीमान् मङ्गलराजो राजानिद्ध तकलि-कलुष भङ्गामलकुल-
९। तिलक: श्रीयथासुखदेवस्य प्रनप्ता श्रीमल्लगम्भोरदेवस्य पौत्र:

Second Plate (First Side)

१०। श्रीशिलाभञ्जदेवस्य सूत:(सुत) परममाहेश्वरो माता पितृ-
११। पादानुध्यात: श्रीशत्रुभञ्जदेव: कुशली [।।] सत्वद वि-
१२। षयै राजराजनक राजपुत्र विषयपति महासामन्त
१३। श्रीसामन्त मह(हा)सामन्त यथाकालाध्यासनः व्या(व्य)वहारिण: स-
१४। करणानन्यांश्च ब्राह्मणपुर(रो)गादि जनपदां निवा-
१५। सि जनपदांश्च यथार्हं पूजयति बोधयत्याज्ञापय-

१६। ति च विदितमस्तु भवतामेतद् विषयसम्बद्ध कोन्तमज्ञो-
१७। ग्रामोय' चतुःसीम्ना(मा)घाट परिमाणे तैत्री वाषि(शि)ष्ठगो-
१८। त्राभ्या(ज्ञा)न भट्टविष्णुस्वामी भट्ट नारायणस्वामी माता-

Second Plate (Second Side)

१९। पित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये श(स)लिलधारापुरसे(स्स)-
२०। रेणाकरत्वेन प्रतिपादितेस्मभिः यतोनयोराचन्द्रा'
२१। कँ समुपभू(मु)जा(ञ्जा)नोयोर्नकैश्चिप(त्प)रिपन्थिना भवितव्यमि-
२२। ति [॥] उक्त च चर्म्मशास्त्रे वहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभि: सगरादि-
२३। भिः यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि त(स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फलम् [।]
२४। मा भूर फल शंकाव: परदत्तेत्ति(ति) पार्थिवा: स्वदानाफ(त्फ)ल-
२५। मानन्त्य' परदत्तानुपालन(ने) ॥ स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो-
२६। हरेत वसुन्धरां स विष्ठायां कृमिभु(र्भू)त्वा पितृभिः सह
२७। पच्यते ॥ इति कमलदलाम्बुविन्दुलोलां श्री(श्रि)यमनु-

Third Plate (First Side)

२८। चिन्त्य मनुष्यजीवितञ्च सकलमिदमुदाहृतं हि वुध्वा न हि
२९। पुरुषे[:] परि(र)कीर्त्तया(यो) विलोप्या ॥ षष्टि वर्षं सहस्राणि स्व-
३०। र्गे मोदति भूमिदः आच्छेत्ताश्चानुमन्ता च तान्ये(न्ये)व नरक व्र-
३१। जेत् [॥] पट्टकरणाद्धि(धि)कृत मह(हा)सामन्त दुतकोत्र श्रीकृतवर्म्मं-

३२। ण:(णा)देशा लिखि[त]श्च सान्धिविग्रहिक वुद्धदचेन
उत्कीन'(र्णं) [।।]
३३। श्रीसामन्त धवलाकेन अनुष्ठित' शिवादित्य(त्ये)-
न(ने)ति
३४। सम्वत् ८, १००, कार्त्तिक शुदि ८*

* According to Sri Rajguru the numerical symbol is in Saka Samvat 1012, Karttika Sudi 11.

NOTES

A set of copper plate inscription was discovered from a private person in Guraṇḍi, a village in Paralakhemundi Taluk of Ganjam district. Sri S. N. Rajguru of Paralakhemundi was informed by one Narayana Patra of Guraṇḍi, now member of Parliament about this inscription. In 1927 Sri Rajguru secured the plates from the owner and edited in the Utkala Sahitya an Oriya monthly journal of Cuttack. Subsequently the inscription was acquired by the late Rajabahadur of Tekkali who seems to have supplied a pencil rubbing of the inscription to the late Prof R. D Banerjee who edited the same in J.B O.R.S, Vol. XVIII, P 387.

The set consists of three copper plates hinged on a ring with a seal. Each plate measuring 5¾" in length and 3" in breadth and the diameter of the ring is 5⅓". The seal contains the family emblem of a lion standing at its top.

The importance of the charter lies with the date which is given in numerical symbols in the last line. According to Sri S.N. Rajguru, the numerical symbol is in Saka Samvat 1012, Kārttika Su di. 11. But the late Prof. R. D. Banerjee has deciphered it as Samvat 8.100 Śu, di 8 which does not correspond to any era. The numerals denoting the date of the Paksha have been given as 10 and 1. The date of the inscription corresponds to A.D. 1090.

The genealogical table given in the inscription is as follows :—

Śrī Yathāsukhadeva
|
Śrī Pallagambhiradeva or Mallagambhiradeva
|
Śilābhañjadeva
|
Śatṛbhañjadeva *alias* Mangalarāja

The charter supplies a longer genealogy of the kings of Vañjulvaka than that known from any other charter.

No. 27

DASAPALLA PLATES OF NETTABHANJA

1. Donor ... ... Śrī Nettabhañja, son of Vidyādhara-bhañja, grand son of Śilābhañja, and great grand son of Digbhañja.

2. Title ... ... Paramavaiṣṇava, Mahārāja

3. Place of issue ... ... Vañjulvaka

4. Date ... ... ?

5. Officers ... ... (1) Śrī Jaya Mahādevī
   (2) Vāgulika Puṇḍarika (Minister)
   (3) Bhaṭṭa Vāpuka (Chamberlan)
   (4) Jayastambha (Minister for war and peace)
   (5) Aksha-Śāli-Duga-Deva (engraver)

6. Topography ... ... (1) Vañjulvaka—(t)
   (2) Valkakhaṇḍa—(v)
   (3) Duollada—(v)
   (4) Ramalavva—(d)
   (5) Khiñjali—(p)

7. Donee ... . Bhaṭṭa Puruṣoṭṭama, son of Bhaṭṭa Gāḍḍika, grand son of Bhaṭṭa Bojaka and great grand son of Bhaṭṭa Govardhana, who belonged to the Kriśṇātreya *gotra* with the three *pravaras*, Atri, Ātreya and Archanānasa, who followed the Chandoga School belonging to the Kauthuma Śā*khā*.

8. Authority ... ... Edited by Vinaytosh Bhaṭṭacharya in J. B. O. R. S. Vol. VI, Part-II, pp. 274 — 279.

9. Remarks ... ..

TEXT

First Plate (Obverse)

१। ॐ। जयति(तु) कुच(सु)मवाण[ः] प्राणविक्षोभदक्ष[ः]
२। स्वकी(कि)रण परिवेशो जित्य(त्वा)जि(जी)र्णेन्दुलेखं [।] त्(त्रि)भु-
३। वनभवनान्तर्योत भास्व(स्व)त्प्रदीप' कनक
४। निकश गौर' विभ्र्नेत्र' हरस्य [॥] शेषाहेरी(रि)व ये
५। फणाः प्रविलसन्त्युद्भास्वरेन्दुत्विष प्राले-
६। याचलशृङ्गकोटय इव त्वङ्गन्ति ये त्प(प्रो)त्र
७। ता[ः] [।] मृता(चा)टोपविघट्टिता इव भुजा राजन्ति ये-
८।· षा(शा)म्भवास्ते सर्व्वाघविघातिनः सरस री(रि)-
९। सो(सो)योम्मंयः पान्तुवः ॥(।) स्वस्ति विजयवञ्ज-
१०। ल्वकावासत श्रीविजयनिलय प्रकटगुण-
११। गणप्रस्तसमस्तरिपुवर्गकल्याणक[ल]-

Second Plate (Obverse)

१२। श(स)नामराजा निर्द्धूतकलिकलुषकल्म-
१३। ष[ः] श्रीदिग्भञ्जदेवस्य प्रपौत्रः श्रीशीला-
१४। भञ्जदेवस्य नप्ता श्रीविद्याधरभञ्जदे-
१५। वस्य सुतः परमवैष्णवो मातापितृपा-
१६। दानुध्यात[ः] भञ्जामलकुलति[ल]को महारा-
१७। ज श्रीनेटभञ्जदेव[ः] कुशली खिञ्जलीमण्डले।
१८। रमलञ्जविषये यथानिवासिस-
१९। र(क)लसामन्तभोगिभोग्यादिजनपदा य-
२०। थार्हि(र्हं) मानयति बोधयत्या दिशति चान्यत्।

Second Plate (Reverse)

२१। विदितमस्तु भवतामेतद्विषय सम्बन्ध(द्ध)-
२२। द्वोल्लड़ाग्रामे वल्काखण्ड़क्षेत्र गोकुट भाग-
२३। भाग(क) सह चतु[:]सि(सी)मा परीच्छी(रिच्छि)न्न
मातापित्रोरा-
२४। त्मनश्च पुण्याभी(भि)वृद्धये चन्द्रार्कन्द(र्क) यावत् सलिल-
२५। धारा पुरःसरेण वीधी(विधि)ना पुण्यतिथौ कृष्णात्रेय
२६। गोत्रा[य] अत्रीण-अत्रेय अर्चनानव[त्रिप्रवराय]छन्दो-
२७। गचरणाय कौथुमशाखा ध्याइ(यि)ने-
२८। भट्ट गोवर्द्धनस्य प्रपौत्रय(त्राय) भट्ट षोजक-
२९। स्य नप्ता(प्त्रे)। भट्टगाङ्गिकस्य सुत(ता)य भट्ट पु-

Third Plate (Obverse)

३०। रुषोत्तमाय सह न(:) प्रतिपादितमस्मा-
३१। भिस्तदत्य(देषा) अस्मद्धर्म्मगौरवादस्माकमनु-
३२। रादतश्च(धाच्च) भविष्यद्राजकै[:] प्रतिपालनीयेत्यु-
३३। क्तश्च धर्मशास्त्रे ब्वं(ब)हुभिर्व्वसुधा दता(त्ता) राजभि[:]स-
३४। गरादी(दि)भि[: ।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि[:] तस्य तस्य त-
३५। दा फलं [।।] स्वदतां (त्तां) परदत्तां वा यो हरेत वसुन्ध-
३६। रां [।] स विष्ठायां कृमिभूर्त्वा पितृभिः सह पच्य-
३७। ते [।।] मा भुद् फल स(श)ङ्का व[:] परदते(त्ते)ति पार्थिवा[: ।]
३८। स्व दाना[त्] फलमानन्त्यं परदता(त्ता)नुपालनं [।।] इ-
३९। ति कमलदलाम्बु विन्दुलोलां श्री(श्रि)यमनुचिन्त्य
४०। (मनुष्य जि(जी)वितञ्च श(स)कलमिदमुदाहृतञ्च)

Third Plate (Reverse)

४१ । मनुष्वजीवितञ्च । शा(स)कलमिदमुदा–
४२ । हृतञ्च वुद्धा(द्ध्वा) न हि पुरुषै[:] परकि(की)र्त्तयो
विलो–
४३ । प्या[:] [॥]
४४ । लाञ्छित श्रीजयमहादेव्या षागुलीक पु॰
॰४५ । नली(एडरी)केन मन्त्रि(त्रि)णा भट्टवापुकेन प्रवेशी(शि)तं
४६ । महाप्रतीहारकुमारेण नखीत(लिखित) सान्धि[वि]गृ॰
४७ । (प्र)ही(हि)केण जयस्तम्भेन उत्कीर्णं चाक्षसालिदुग(र्ग)॰
४८ । देवेन ॥ तदनन्तमेषापि गामटभोगषा
४९ । टकखञ्जिकाभूमिरिह शासने प्रविष्टा तस्याश्च
५० । पश्चिमाया दिशः सीमा लघुतरगर्त्त पर्य्यन्ता
५१ । ततो दक्षिणदिग्विभाग विनिदि(न्दि)तवदनो षरणीष॰

First Plate (Reverse)

५२ । रनि[र्भ]र विगलितजलसर्वोन्मीलितेन कु॰
५३ । टिलगामिना लघुना जो(यो)गेन तुङ्गतरगि॰
५४ । रिशिखरमयन्तिमपेत्य सीमान्तः कर्त्तव(व्य) इति

NOTES

The history of discovery of this plate is same as the Dasapalla plates of Raṇabhañja (vide No. 18).

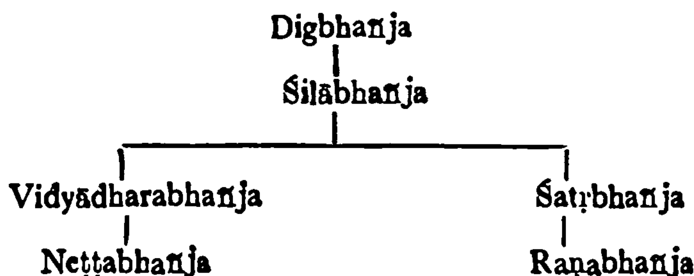
The charter consists of three plates, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6''$ inscribed on both sides, fastened with a ring, $\frac{2}{5}''$ in thickness and $2\frac{1}{5}''$ in diameter, which passes through the circular holes cut on the left margin of each plate on the space provided for the purpcse without affecting the writing in any way at a distance of $\frac{1}{2}''$. The ring bears a circular seal of $1\frac{2}{5}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$, representing in relief a couchant lion and the legend 'Śrī *Neṭṭabhañjadevasya*". There might have been other symbols, but they have been hopelessly defaced and can not now be discerned. The language is Sanskrit but full of omissions and grammatical and spelling mistakes.

The inscription is undated, but its importance lies in the fact that it carries the hither-to known genealogy of the Bhañjas, further down to another generation. The genealogy given in this charter is as follows :—

Digbhañja
|
Śilābhañja
|
Vidyādharabhañja
|
Neṭṭabhañja *alias* Kalyāṇakalaśa.

It is interesting to point out here that the donee of this grant belonged to the same Gotra, Pravaras, Śākhā and Veda, as the donee of the Dasapalla plate of Raṇabhañja where an additional information have been found that they migrated from Varendramaṇḍala. Presumably the donee of the present grant migrated from the same place since both the plates were discovered from the same spot. In consideration of the above clue we may presume that Neṭṭabhañja is a contem-

porary of Raṇabhañja. Their grandfather Śilābhañja is identical in both the grants. If this presumption is to be taken into account, the pedegree of the kings mentioned in both the plates will be as quoted below :—



No. 28

ORISSA MUSEUM PLATES OF NETTABHANJADEVA

Śrī Neṭṭabhañjadeva *alias* Pṛithvī-kalaśa, son of Śri Vidyādharabhañja-deva, grand son of Śrī Śilābhañja-deva and great grand son of Śrī Digbhañjadeva.

2. Title ... ... Paramavaiṣṇava, Mahārāja

3. Place of issue ... Vañjulvaka.

4. Date ... ... 917 (Please see the notes).

5. Officers ... ... (1) Queen – Śrī Jayā Mahādevī
(2) Minister – Śrī Bhaṭṭa Vāsudeva
(3) Pratihāra – Kumaḍaka
(4) Sandhivigrahin – Jayastambha
(5) Akshaśāli – Durggadeva

6. Topography ... (1) Vañjulvaka – (capital town)
(2) Nānvakhaṇḍa-vishaya—(d)
(3) Guṇḍapātaka-grāma – (v)
(4) Varendri – (p)
(5) Tribhuvanapura – (v)

7. Donee ... Ivadattaka, son of Vapadatta, grand son of Apadatta and great grand son of the merchant Gargadatta of Kāśyapa *gotra* and an immigrant from Tribhuvanapura of Varendri.

8. Authority ... ... Edited by Śrī K. C. Pāṇigrahi in O.H.R J. Vol. XI No. 1, pp. 9-17 ff. Re-edited by Sri P. R. Srinivāsan in E.I. XXXVII, p. 257.

9. Remarks ... ...

TEXT

First Plate (Second Side)

१ । सिद्धम्[1] [॥] जयति कुसुम बाण प्राणविद्योभदत्तं स्वकिर-
२ । ण परिवेशो(षो)र्जित्यजि(जी)ष्णेंन्दुलेख[' ॥]
स्त्रि(त्रि)भुवन भवन(ना)न्त-
३ । र्योतभास्वत्प्रदीप' कनकनिकश(ष) गौर' विभ्रनेत्रं ह-
४ । रस्य [।] शेषाहेरिव ये फणा[:] प्रविलसम्त्युद्धास्वरेन्दु-
५ । त्विषः [।] प्रालेयाचल शृङ्गकोट्य इव त्वङ्गन्ति ये-
६ । त्युन(न्न)ता[:] [॥] नृत्याटोपविघट्टिता इव भुजा राजन्ति ये
७ । सा(शा)म्भवास्ते सर्व्वाघ विघातिन[:] सुरस[रितो]योर्म्मं-
८ । य: पान्तु व: [॥] स्वस्ति श्रीविजयवञ्जुलकात् [।]
अस्ति श्री विज-
९ । य निलय[:] प्रकटगुणगणप्रस्त समस्तरिपुवर्ग[:]

Second Plate (First Side)

१० । पृथी(थ्वी)कलशनाम राजा निर्द्ध(द्धू)कलिकलुश(ष)
कलुष[2] श्री-
११ । दिग्भञ्जदेवस्य प्रपौत्र श्रीशत्रुभञ्जदेवस्य नप्ता श्री-
१२ । विद्याधरभञ्जदेवस्य सुत परमवैष्णव मातापितृ पा-
१३ । दानुध्यातो भञ्जामलकुलतिलको महाराजश्रीने-
१४ । त्रभञ्जदेव कुशली [।] मान्वखण्डविषययथानिवासि-
१५ । सामन्तभागभोगादिजनपदा[न] समादिशति मानयति

1. Expressed by a symbol.

2. The second word कलुष is superfluous.

१६ । पूजयति वोधयत्यादिशति चान्यत् स॰र्वत[1] शिवमस्माक॰
१७ । मन्यत् विदितमस्तु भवतामेतद्विषय सम्बन्ध(म्बद्ध)गुण्डपा॰
१८ । टकग्रामोक(कै[क]देशोय[॰] श्रीरणभञ्जवन्घस्य पूर्व्वस्युत्त॰
१९ । र(रो)[त्तर] पल्लिकस्यैकदेश[:] दक्षिणेन मार्गशि(सी)-
मापर्य्यन्त

Second Plate (Second Side)

२० । प्रागद्क्षिणत[:] स्वसीमापर्य्यन्त परिच्छिन्न(न्न)[:]
मातापित्रो॰
२१ । रात्मनश्च पुन्या(ण्या)भिवृद्धये अ(आ)चन्द्रार्क यावत्
सलिलधारा॰
२२ । पुर[:]सरेण विधिना कसप(काश्यप) गोत्राय वरेन्द्रि
तृ(त्रि)भुवनपु–
२३ । रविनिर्गत वणिक गर्गदतस्य प्रपौत्र अपदतस्य
२४ । नप्ता जपदतस्य सुत वणिज इवदतकेन(दत्तकेन)
प्रि(प्री)तो॰
२५ । रमाभि[:] स्वदेषवत्यर्धर्म्मगौरवाद्* अस्माकमनु॰
मत(ता)[॰] [भ]-
२६ । विष्यदूराजके प्रतिपालनमित्युक्तञ्च धर्म्मशास्त्रे [।] [बहुभि]-
२७ । र्व्वसुधादता(त्ता) राजभि[:] सगरादिभि[:] यस्य [यस्य]
यदा भूमिस्तस्य
२८ । तस्य तदा फल'(म्) [।] स्वदत्ता[॰] परदत(त्ता)म्वा यो
हरेत वसु॰

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* Read स्वदेसवदवद्धर्म्मगौरवात्, Read स्वाहृत्य च।

Third Plate (First Side)

२९ । न्धरा(राम्) [।] स विष्ठाया[ं] कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभि[:] सह पच्यते [।] माभू-
३० । दफलशङ्काव[:] परदत्तेति पार्थिवा[:] स्वदतो(त्ता) फलमा-
३१ । नन्त्य' परदत्तानुपालनं(ने) [।] इति कमलदलाम्बु बिन्दुलो-
३२ । लां श्रि[यम]नुचिन्त्य जि(जी)वितञ्च सकलमिदमुदाहृत्य-
३३ । ञ्च बुधा(ध्वा) न हि पुरुषै[:] परकीर्त्तये(यो) विलोप्या[:] [।] लाञ्छि[तं] श्रीज-
३४ । य महादेव्या अ(आ)नुमतमन्त्र(न्त्री)णा श्रीभट्टवापुदे-
३५ । वस्य प्र(प्रा)वेशितं मा(म)हाप्रतिहार कुमड्गेन वागु[लि]क-
३६ । पु...क लिखित[ं] सन्धि[वि]गृ(प्र)[ही]जयस्तम्भेन उत्‌किर्न (उत्कीर्ण)च-
३७ । अक्षशाली दुग(र्ग)देवेन इति ६१७ [।।] अत्रैव ग्रामे रा-

Third Plate (Second Side)

३८ । णक श्रीरणभञ्ज वन्ध उत्तर अलिना पश्चिमाभिमुखेन
३९ । पूर्व्वदत्त पट्टक सहितेन पट्टक दश प्रे(प्रो)-
४० । स्त* शिला यावत श्रीदेव पृ(पु)रुषोत्तमस्य
४१ । चक्र प्रतिष्ठायां एषमेव ब्रह्मपुराणां
४२ । प्रदत्तोस्माभिरिति [॥]

* Read प्रोषित ।

NOTES

A set of three copper plates was discovered in the Nayagarh Subdivision of the Puri district and were acquired by one Govinda Chandra Mahapatra. The history of its discovery is not known. Sri Mahapatra handed it over to Sri K.N. Mahapatra, the then Superintendent of Research and Museum. The plates are now preserved in the Orissa State Museum. Dr. K. C. Panigrahi edited it from the original.

The set consisting of three plates, each measuring about 6½"×3½" and are hinged on a circular copper ring of about 3½" in diametre. The ring contains a seal which has become damaged beyond recognition.

The plates are in a good state of preservation although one of them has developed a crack on the left margin and a few letter have become damaged. The language is Sanskrit.

The learned editor Dr. K.C. Panigrahi says that after the word "द्वि" in line 37, there are two numerical symbols which he deciphers as 917 and remarks that they are "undoubtedly the dates of its issue". But from close examination of the symbols it is found that the first symbol cannot be taken as 900. It may be either 20 or 5 (vide Ojha's Indian Palaeography, Plate Nos. 73 and 76). The second symbol may be read as 4 (vide Plate 76). From the Ganjam and Dasapalla plates of Śatṛbhañja we find that the writer of the inscription adopted decimal symbols namely 1 for 100, 9 for 90 and 8 for 8. But here if the first symbol is taken as 20 deviating from the decimal system then we can not explain the palaeographical development of numerical symbols in the

time of Neṭṭabhañja, uncle of Śatrubhañja. Anyway in the absense of the word Samvat before these two so-called numerical symbols we are not able to accept the reading of Dr. Panigrahi and particularly his reading of the 917 which he says that it is a mistake of the scribe for 197. Bhauma era. If at all it is taken as a Samvat we believe that it cannot be any Samvat except the regnal year of the king which should be deciphered as either 24 or 54.

No. 29

TWO INCOMPLETE PLATES OF PALIMPSESTS FROM DHARĀKOT.

1. Donor ... ... Kalyāṇakalaśa
2. Title ... ... Rājā
3. Place of issue ... ... Vijaya Vañjulvaka
4. Date ... ... Samvat (?) Chaitra Śu. di (?)
5. Officers ... ... (1) Dutaka—Bhaṭṭa Durgaḍa
   (2) Sandhivigrahi—Ānanda Datta
   (3) Akshaśāli—Durggadeva
   (4) Engraver—Bāchhika.
6. Topography ... ... ?
7. Donee ... . ?
8. Authority ... ... Inscriptions of Orissa Vol. I, Part-ii by Sri S. N. Rajguru.
9. Remarks ... ... Only two plates of a set have been discovered. Each plate contains the royal praśastis of the Sailodbhava and the Bhañja families of Orissa. From the contents we learn that the first plate was used as the first plate of the Sailodbhava grant as well as the grant of the Bhañja. But the 2nd plate which was used as the 2nd plate of the grant of the Sailodbhavas was the 3rd plate of the grant of Bhañjas. Probably to minimise the trouble of erasing the inscribed letters from the plate the donor of the Bhañja grant allowed to retain the former writing unobliterated on the sides of the plates which would have been left blank in his grant.

TEXT

First Plate (Second Side)

१। ॐ[1] स्वस्ति [।।] जयतु कुसुमवाण प्राण विक्षोभदक्ष स्वकी(कि)र-
२। ण परिवेषोर्जित्य जीर्ण्येन्दु लेख' [।] तृ(त्रि)भुवनभवनान्त- घोंत भा-
३। स्व[त्]प्रदीपं कनकनिकश(ष) गौर' चारुनेत्रः(') हरस्य [।।] शेषाहे-
४। रिव ये फणा[:] प्रविलसंन्स्यु(सन्त्य)द्भास्वरेन्दु त्विषः प्रालेयाचलश्रृङ्ग-
५। कोट्ट(ट)य इव त्वङ्गति(त्वंशन्ति) येत्युन्नताः [।] नृता(त्ता)टोप विघट्टिता
६। इव भुजा राजन्ति ये शाम्भवास्ते सर्व्वाघविघातिन[।] सु-
७। स्वर[2] सरत्तोयोर्म्मय: पान्तुवः । विजयवञ्जूल्वकात् अस्ति
८। जयश्रीनिलय प्रकटगुणप्रस्त सर्वरिपुगर्व्वः श्रीकल्या-
९। णकलशनामा राजा निधुत कलि [क]लुश(ष)मङ्गामलकु-

Second Plate (Second Side)

१०। वसुधा दत्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि[:]
११। स्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं [।।] मा भु[द] फल शङ्कावः परदते(त्ते)ति पार्थि-
१२। वाः स्वदानात्फलमानन्त्य['] परदत्तानु पालनं(ने) ॥ स्वदत्ताम्परद-

1. Expressed by a symbol.

2. The letter स्व is superfluous.

१३। त्ताम्बा_यो ह्रेति(ह्रेत) वसुन्धरान स विष्ठायां क्रि(कृ)-
मिर्भ्य(र्भु)त्ता(त्वा) पितृभिः स-

१४। ह पच्यते [।] षष्ठि वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे मोदति
भूमिद[ः] [।] आत्ते-

१५। प्ता चानुमन्ता [च] त्ता(ता)न्येव नरकं व्रजेत [॥] इति
कमलदलाम्बु वि-

१६। न्दुलोलां श्री(श्रि)यमनुचिन्त्य मनुश्य(ष्य)जि(जी)वितञ्च
शा(स)कलमिदमुदा-

१७। हृतञ्च बुद्ध्या(द्ध्वा) न हि पुरुषै[:] परकि(की)र्त्तयो
विलोप्या[:] ॥ स्वयमादिष्टो रा-

१८। ज[:] दुतकोच्र:(त्र:) भट्ट दुर्गदे लिखितञ्च सान्धिविग्रहि
आण(न)न्ददत:(त:) उत्की-

१९। र्णं चाक्षशाली दुग्गदेवेन लाञ्छित' वच्छिकाया [।]
सान्धवेत्र: ग्रामि (?)

NOTES

In 1958, Mr. B. V. Nath, the then Superintendent of Orissa State Museum gave two loose copper plates to Sri S.N. Rajguru for examination. The findspot of these plates was Dharakot and were purchased from Kavichandra Kalicharana Pattnaik by the Superintendent. It is now preserved in the Orissa State Museum. Sri Rajguru has mentioned about this plate in his Inscriptions of Orissa Vol. I, part-II, p. 250 ff.

When examined, it was found that one plate and the ring was missing and that it was an incomplete palimpsest inscription. One side of each plate contains the praśasti of the Sailodbhava kings and the other side contains the grant of the king Kalyanakalaśa of the Bhañja dynasty. But the middle plate of the Bhañja king which probably contained the names of the granted village, the donee, the officers etc. is missing. The charter is undated.

No. 30

KOMAṆḌA COPPER PLATES OF NETTABHANJA

1. Donor	Neṭṭabhañja *alias* Kalyāṇakalaśa, son of Raṇabhañja and great grand son of Śilābhañja and grand son of Śatrubhañja.
2. Title	Paramamāheśvara
3. Place of issue	Vijaya Vañjulvaka
4. Date	R. Y. 31.
5. Officers	(1) Dutaka – Bhaṭṭa Sumaṅgala (2) Sandhivigrahin – Śavarāja (3) Akshaśālika – Durggadeva (4) Māmmāyā
6. Topography	(1) Vañjulvaka—(capital) (2) Sāraḍḍā-vishaya – (d) (3) Karañjāḍu—(v)
7. Donee	Bhaṭṭa Stambhadeva, son of Bhaṭṭa Durggaśarman and grand son of Bhaṭṭa Hariśarman of the Vājasaneya Charaṇa, Kāṇva Śa*khā*-Gautama *gotra,* Autathya *pravara* - Aṅgīrasa *anupravara.*
8. Authority	Edited by Kṛṣṇa Chandra Pāṇigrāhi in E.I. XXIV, pp. 172-175 ff.
9. Remarks	

TEXT

First Plate

१। ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] जयति कुसुमबाण प्राण विक्षोभ दक्ष'

२। स्वकिरण परिवेषो(षौ)ज्झित्य क्षीणेन्दुलेख(खम्) त्रिभुवन भव-

३। नान्तद्यो(द्यो)त भास्वत्प्रदीपं कनक निकषगौरं विभ्र, ने-

४। त्र' हरस्य ।[।] शेषाहेरिव ये फणाः प्रवि(र)ल[स]न्त्यु-

५। द्भास्वरेन्दु त्विषः प्रालेयाचलशृङ्गकोट्ट(ट)य इव त्वङ्गन्ति येत्यु-

६। न्नताः [।] नृत्ताट्टो(टो)पविघट्टिता इव भूजा राजन्ति ये सा(शा)म्भवा-

७। स्ते सर्व्वाघविघातिनः सुरसरित्तोयोर्म्मय(:) पान्तु वः। विज-

८। य वञ्जुल्वकात् [।] अस्ति जयश्रीनिलयः प्रकट्ट(ट) गुणग्रस्त सर्व्व-

९। रिपुगर्व्वः। कल्याणकलशनामा राजा निद्धू(द्धू)तकलिकलु-

Second Plate (First Side)

१०। षः ।[।] भञ्जामलकुलतिलक(:) श्रीशिलाभञ्जदेवस्य प्र(पौ)त्रः श्री-

११। शत्रुभञ्जदेवस्य नप्ता श्रीरणभञ्जदेवस्य सु(सू)नु[:] परममाहे-

१२। श्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यानरतः श्रीनेतृभञ्जदेवः कुश-

१३। ली [।] सारङ्गा विषये राजराजनकराजपुत्रा[न्] विषयपतिद,

१४। ण्डपाशिकान् यथाकालाध्यासीनो न्ये(न्य)वहारिणो ब्रा-

१५। ह्मणा[न्] करण पू(पु)रोगा[न्] निवासीजनपदा[न्]श्च यथार्हम्मान-

१६ । यति वोधयति समादिशति [च] सर्व्वतः शिव-
मस्माकमन्य[द्]

१७ । विदितमस्तु भवताम् एतद्विषयसम्बन्धा(द्ध) ।
करज्ञाडुग्रामच(श्च)•

१८ । तु[:] सीमापरिच्छिन्नो(न्नो)स्माभिम्मांता पित्रोरात्म[न]श्च
पुण्याव(भि)•

Second Plate (Second Side)

१९ । वृद्धये वाजसेन(सनेय)चरणाय ।* कण्वशाख्य(खाय)
गोतु(त)मगोत्राय

२० । औतथ्य प्रवराय ।* अ(आ)ङ्गिरस अ(सा)नुप्रवराय
भा(भ)ट्टहरिशर्म[णो]

२१ । नप्ता(प्त्रे) भा(भ)ट्टदुर्गशर्मस्य(णः) सुत(ता)[य] ।*
भट्टस्तम्भदेव(वा)[य] सलिलधारा पू(पु)-

२२ । रःसरेण विधिना प्रतिपादितोस्माभिः [।] अ(आ)चन्द्रार्कत-
ग्राम्(तारम्) यावत्

२३ । आचाट्ट(ट)भट्ट(ट)प्रवेशेन सर्व्वबाधा परिहारेणाकरत्वेनभुञ्ज-

२४ । द्भिर्धर्म्मगौरवात् न केनचिद्व्याघातनिय(यम्) [।]
अस्मत्कुलक्रम मू(मु)

२५ । दारमुदाहरद्भिरन्यैश्च दानमिदमाभ्यनुमोदनीयं(यम्) [।] ल-

२६ । क्ष्म्यास्तडित सलिलबुद्बुदचञ्चलाया दानं फलं
परयश[:] परि-

२७ । पालनञ्च ऊ(उ)क्तञ्च धर्मशास्त्रे [।] बहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता रा-

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* Punctuation superfluous.

Third Plate

२८। जभि[:] सगरादिभि[:]। यस्य यस्य यदा भु(भू)मि
रतस्य तस्य त-
२६। दा फलं(लम्)। मा भु(भू)द फलशङ्काव: परदत्तेति
पार्थिवा:। स्वदा-
३०। नात्फलमानन्त्य' परदत्तानुपालनं(ने)॥ स्वदत्तां
परदत्ताम्बा(त्तांवा) यो
३१। हर(रे)त वसुन्धरां(राम्) [।] स विष्ठायां कृमिभु(भू)त्वा
पितृभि: सह पच्यते॥
३२। षष्टिंवर्षसहस्राणि स्वर्गे मोदति भूमिद:। अ(आ)क्षेप्ता चानु-
३३। मन्ता च स एव(तान्येव) नरकं व्रजेत् [॥] इति
कमलदलाम्ब(म्बु) विन्दुलोलां श्री(श्रि)-
३४। यमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्यजीवितञ्च। सकलमिदमू(मु)दा-
हृतञ्च[बुद्ध्वा] न
३५। हि पुरुषै[:] परकीर्त्तयो विलोप्या[:]॥ स्वय[म्] आदिष्टो
राज्ञा दु(दू)तक(को)-
३६। त्र भट्टा(ट्ट) सुमङ्गल[:] लिखितञ्च सन्धिविग्रहिणा
शवरा[जेन]॥ उत्कीर्णञ्चा-
३७। क्षशालिकेन दुर्गदेवेन। ताम्रिशर[म्] मागमाया
सम्व ३०+।

NOTES

Komaṇḍa is a village in the Nayagarh Sub-division of the Puri district. Paṇḍit Bināyak Miśra secured a set of copper plate inscriptions which was kept in the Baripada Museum by the ex-Rājā of Mayūrbhañja. The set consists of three copper plates, each measuring about 6.5″×3.5″. A copper ring passes through these plates bearing the royal seal on which the figure of a couchant lion and the legend Śrī Neṭṭabhañjadevasya are found. The first and the third plates are engraved on one side only. The characters used in these plates belonged to about 11th century A. D. The language is Sanskrit. It is edited by Dr. K C. Panigrahi in E.I. Vol. XXIV, pp. 172-175 ff.



No 31

PETTASARA GRANT OF NETTABHANJA

1. Donor ... ... Śrī Neṭṭabhañjadeva *alias* Kalyāṇa-kalaśa, son of Raṇabhañja, grand son of Śatrbhañja and great grand son of Śilābhañjadeva.

2. Title ... ... Paramamāheśvara

3. Place of issue ... Vijaya Vañjulvaka.

4. Date ... ... (Please see the notes).

5. Officers ... ... (1) Dutaka – Śrī Rājakantakadeva
   (2) Sandhivigrahika – Kakkāka
   (3) Akshaśālika – Durggadeva
   (4) Vārgulika – Vāchchhika.

6. Topography ... ... (1) Vañjulvaka – (capital)
   (2) Māṇḍiḍḍā-vishaya—(d)
   (3) Peṭṭasara – (v)

7. Donee ... ... Bhaṭṭa Keśavarudra, son of Kshema-rudra and grand son of Dāmodara-rudra of the Vājasaneya *Charaṇa*-Kāṇva *Śākhā* - Bhāradvāja *gotra* Aṅgīrasa *pravara*.

8. Authority ... ... Edited by Paṇḍit S. N. Rajguru in J.K.H.R.S. Vol. I, No. 4, pp. 285 ff, and re-edited by Sri C. C. Dasgupta in E.I. Vol. XXVII, pp. 337-340 ff.

9. Remarks ... ...

TEXT

First Plate

१। ॐ स्वस्ति [ ] जयतु कुसुमवाण प्राण विद्दे(द्दो)भ दत्तं
स्वकिरण-

२। परिवेषे(षौ)र्जित्य जीर्णोन्दुलेख[म्] [।] तृ(त्रि)भुवन
भवनान्तर्द्योत भास्व[त्]प्रदी-

३। प॰ कनक निकष गै(गौ)र॰ चारुनेत्र[॰] हरस्य ॥ शेषा-
हेरिव ये फणाः प्र-

४। विरलसंन्तुद्धास्वरेन्दुत्विषः* प्रालेयाचलशृङ्गकोटय इव त्वङ्ग(ङ्ग)-

५। न्ति येत्युन्नवाः [:] नृत्ताटोपविघट(ट्टि)ता इव भूजा राजन्ति ये शाम्भ-

६। वास्ते सर्व्वाघविघातिन[:[सुर स्थ(ष)रित्तोयोर्म्मयः पान्तुवः। विजयव-

७। ञ्जुलकात् [।] अस्ति जयश्रीनिलयः प्रकटगुणप्रस्त सर्वेरिपुगर्व्व[:] [।]

८। श्रीकल्याणकलशनामा राजा निर्द्धं(द्ध)त कलिकलुश(षः): [॥] भञ्जाम-

Second Plate (First Side)

९। ल कुलतिलकः श्रीशिलाभञ्जदेवस्य प्रपौत्रः श्रीशत्रुभ-

१०। ञ्जदेवस्य नप्ता श्रीरणभञ्जदेवस्य सु(सू)नुः परममाहेश्वरो मा-

११। तापितृपादानुध्यानरतः श्रीनेत्रभञ्जदेवः कुशली [।]
माण्डि[ङ्गा]-

१२। विषये राजराजनक राजपुत्रां(न्) विषयपति दण्डपाशिकान्

१३। यथा कालाध्यासिनो व्यवहारिणो ब्राह्मणां(न्) [।]
करणपुरोगां(गान्) नि-

१४। वासिजनपदांश्च यथाहं[॰] मानयति वोधयति समादिशति च स-

* Read प्रविरलसमन्युद्गतस्वरेन्दुत्विषः ।

१५। ष्षत: शिवमस्माकमत्य(न्य)त् विदितमस्तु भवतां(म्) एतद्विषय सम्बद्ध-
१६। पेडूसरग्राम: चतु[:]सीमा परिछिनो(न्नो)स्माभि: माता-पित्रोरात्मन:
१७। पुण्याभिवृद्धये वाजसेनचरणाया[1] काण्वशाखाय भारद्वाज-

Second Plate (Second Side)

१८। स्य(स)गोत्राय अ(आ)ङ्गिरसप्रवराय ॥* वार्हिहस्पत्यवत[2] भट्टदामोद-
१९। रुद्रनप्ता(प्त्रे) भट्टक्षेमरुद्रसुत भट्टकेशवरुद्रेण(द्राय) प्रतिपादित: धारा-
२०। सलिलपुरस्सरेण विधिना प्रतिपादित: आचन्द्रार्कं तारा(र)[3] यावंन्त[3] अथा-
२१। टभट प्रवेशेन सर्ववाधा परिहारेणा(ण) अकरत्वेन [।] तेन भुञ्जद्भि[:] ध-
२२। र्मगौरवात् न केनचिद्व्या हननीय: [।][4] अस्मत्कुलक्रममु-
२३। दारमुदा[ह]रद्भिरने(न्यै)श्च दानमिदमभ्यनुमोदनीय'(म्।) लक्ष्म्यास्त-
२४। डित् सलिलवुद्वुदचञ्चलाया दानं फलं परयश: परिपाल-
२५। नञ्च ॥ उक्तञ्च धर्म्मशास्त्रे ॥ वहुहि(भि)र्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभि: सगरा-
२६। दिभि: [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भु(भू)मिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं(म्) ॥ मा भूद फ-

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1. Read वाजसनेय चरणाय ।
* Daṇḍa is unnecessary.
2. Read वार्हस्पत्यवत् ।
3. Read यावत् ।
4. Read न केनचिद्वाधाकरणीय: ।

Third Plate

२७। लशङ्कावत्(व:) परश्चेति पार्थिवाः [।] स्वदानात फलमानन्त्यं परदत्ता-

२८। नुपालनं(ने) ॥ स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा(त्तां वा) यो हरेति(त)
वसुन्धरां(म्) [।] स विष्ठायां कृ-

२९। मिर्भूत्वा पितृभिः सउ(स)ह पच्यते ॥ षष्टि वर्ष सहस्र(स्रा)णि स्वर्गे मोदति

३०। मु(भू)मिदः [।] आच्छेत्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरकं
व्रजेत् [॥] इति कमलदला-

३१। म्बुबिन्दुलोलां श्रियमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य जीवितञ्च सकलमिद-

३२। मुदाहृतद्धि(ञ्च) वुध्वा न हि पुरुषैः परकीर्त्तयो
विलोप्यः(प्याः) [॥] स्वयमाद-

३३। ष्टो राज्ञा दूतकोत्र श्रीराजकण्टकदेव[:] लिखितञ्च सान्धिविग्रहि-

३४। णा कक्काकेन ॥ उत्कीर्णं चाक्षशाली दुर्गदेवेन ॥ लाञ्छितं वल्गु-

३५। लिना वाच्छिकायां साम्वतच्छर मार्गशिर चतुर्द्दशि(श्यां) १००, ५०, ६ [॥]

NOTES

In 1946 Sri S. N. Rajguru received a set of copper plate inscription from Sri Navakishore Dash, an advocate of Cuttack who is said to have borrowed it from Sri Vanchanidhi Pattnaik of Govara in Ganjam district. The plate was discovered from the village Kshatrivarapur in Ghumusar sub-division of Ganjam District. It was edited by Sri Rajguru in the J. K. H. R. S. Vol I pp. 285 ff. under the title. "The Kshatrivarapur C. P. of Neṭṭbhañjadeva *alias* Kalyāṇakalaśa (Samvat 59)"

It was re-edited by Sri C. C. Dasgupta of Calcutta in E. I. Vol. XXVII, pp. 337—340 under the title "Peṭṭasara Grant of Neṭṭbhañja" According to Sri Dasgupta the characters of the inscription belong to the 9th or 10th century A.D.

The main difference between Sri Dasgupta and Sri Rajguru is the Samvat, which according to the former is 59 and according to the latter 279. From the original inscription it is traced out that in line 35, there are three numerical symbols before śu-di which may be taken as Samvat 59, or 79 or 279. If the samvat is taken to be the Bhauma Era which was in vogue during the 8th and 9th centuries A.D. then we may conclude that the era which was ended after 220 years from the date of commencement of the Bhauma rule in Orissa, the same era cannot be 279. This problem requires thorough examination and the riddle can be solved if any concrete evidence is discovered in future.

No. 32

GANJAM PLATES OF NETTABHANJA

1.	Donor	Śrī Neṭṭabhañja *alias* Kalyāṇakalaśa son of Raṇabhañja and grand son of Śatrubhañjadeva and great grand-son of Śilābhañjadeva.
2.	Title	Paramamāheśvara
3.	Place of issue	Vañjulvaka
4.	Date	(?)
5.	Officers	(1) Savarāja – Minister for war and peace. (2) Durggadeva— Akshaśalik-gold-smith. (3) Māmmā — A short form of Mahāmāyā (the queen) (4) Bhaṭṭa Sumaṅgala—the messenger.
6.	Topography	(1) Vañjulvaka – (capital) (2) Vāsudevakhaṇḍa—(D) (3) Rātanga—(V)
7.	Donee	A number of Agnihotrins belonging to Kauśika and Vatsa gotras.
8.	Authority	Edited by Raibahadur Hiralal in E. I. Vol. XVIII pp. 282-300 ff.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

First Plate

१। ॐ* स्वस्ति [।।] जयति कुसुम बाण प्राण विक्षोभ दक्षं स्व-

२। किरण परिवेषोर्ज्जित क्षीणेन्दु लेख' [।] त्रिभुवन
भवनान्तर्द्दीप-

३। भास्वत्प्रदीप'(:) कनकनिकष गौर' वि(व)भ्रु नेत्र'
हरस्य [।।] शेषाहेरि-

४। व ये फणाः प्रविल[स]न्त्युद्धास्वरेन्दुत्विषः प्रालेयाचल-
शृङ्ग कोट-

५। य इव रवङ्गान्ति येत्युन्नताः। नृत्याटोपवि[घ][ट्टि]ता इव

६। भुजा राजन्ति ये शाम्भवास्ते सर्व्वाघविघातिनः सुरसरित्तो-

७। योर्म्मयः पान्तुवः । विजयवञ्जुल्वकात् [।] अस्ति जयश्रीनिल-

८। यः प्रकटगुणप्रस्त सर्व्वरिपुगर्व्वः कल्याणकलशनामा

९। राजा निर्द्धु(धू)त कलिकलुषः भञ्जामलकुलतिलक[:] श्रीशिला-

Second Plate (First Side)

१०। भञ्जदेवस्य प्रपौत्रः श्रीशत्रुभञ्जदेवस्य नप्ता श्रीरणभ-

११। ञ्जदेवस्य सूनुः परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यान-

१२। रतः श्रीने[त्र]भञ्जदेवः कुशली वा[सु]देवखण्ड विषये रा-

१३। जराज(जा)नक राजपुत्रान विषयपतिदण्डपाशिक(का)न् यथा.

१४। कालाध्यासिनो व्यवहारिणो ब्राह्मणान् करणपुरो-

१५। गान् निवासिजनपदांश्च यथार्हं मानयति बोधयति

१६। समादिशति सर्व्वतः शिवमस्माकमन्य[त्] विदितमस्तु

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* Expressed by a symbol.

No. 32

GANJAM PLATES OF NETTABHANJA

1. Donor ... ... Śrī Neṭṭabhañja *alias* Kalyāṇakalaśa son of Raṇabhañja and grand son of Śatrubhañjadeva and great grandson of Śilābhañjadeva.

2. Title ... ... Paramamāheśvara

3. Place of issue ... ... Vañjulvaka

4. Date ... ... (?)

5. Officers ... ... (1) Savarāja – Minister for war and peace.
   (2) Durggadeva— Akshaśalik-goldsmith.
   (3) Māmmā — A short form of Mahāmāyā (the queen)
   (4) Bhaṭṭa Sumaṅgala—the messenger.

6. Topography ... ... (1) Vañjulvaka – (capital)
   (2) Vāsudevakhaṇḍa—(D)
   (3) Rātanga – (V)

7. Donee ... . A number of Agnihotrins belonging to Kauśika and Vatsa gotras.

8. Authority ... ... Edited by Raibahadur Hiralal in E. I. Vol. XVIII pp. 282-300 ff.

9. Remarks ... ...

TEXT

First Plate

१। ॐ* स्वस्ति [॥] जयति कुसुम बाण प्राण विक्षोभ दक्षं स्व-
२। किरण परिवेषोर्जित्य श्रीपर्णेन्दु लेख' [।] त्रिभुवन
भवनान्तर्द्योत-
३। भास्वत्प्रदीप'(:) कनकनिकष गौर' वि(व)भ्र नेत्र'
हरस्य [॥] शेषाहेरि-
४। व ये फणाः प्रविल[स]न्त्युद्भास्वरेन्दुत्विषः प्रालेयाचल-
शृङ्ग कोट-
५। य इव स्वङ्गन्ति येत्युन्नताः। नृचाटोपवि[घ][ट्टि]ता इव
६। भुजा राजन्ति ये शाम्भवास्ते सर्वाघविघातिनः सुरसरित्तो-
७। योर्म्मयः पान्तुवः। विजयवञ्जुल्वकात् [।] अस्ति जयश्रीनिल-
८। यः प्रकटगुणप्रस्त सर्व्वरिपुगर्व्वः कल्याणकलशनामा
९। राजा निर्द्धु(धू)त कलिकलुषः भञ्जामलकुलतिलक[:] श्रीशिला-

Second Plate (First Side)

१०। भञ्जदेवस्य प्रपौत्रः श्रीशत्रुभञ्जदेवस्य नप्ता श्रीरणभ-
११। ञ्जदेवस्य सूनुः परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यान-
१२। रतः श्रीने[त्रृ]भञ्जदेवः कुशली वा[सु]देवखण्ड विषये रा-
१३। जराज(जा)नक राजपुत्रान विषयपतिदण्डपाशिक(का)न् यथा-
१४। कालाध्यासिनो व्यवहारिणो ब्राह्मणान् करणपुरो-
१५। गान् निवासिजनपदांश्च यथार्हं मानयति बोधयति
१६। समादिशति सर्व्वतः शिवमस्माकमन्य[त्] विदितमस्तु

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* Expressed by a symbol.

१७ । भवतां एतद्विषयसम्बन्धा(द्धा) ।।* रावङ्गग्रामश्चतु-
सी(स्सी)मा परि-
१८ । च्छिन्नोस्माभिम्म(र्म्मा)तापित्रोरात्म[न]श्च पुण्याव(भि)-
वृद्धये ।।* वा-

Second Plate (Second Side)

१९ । जसनेय चरणाय ।।* कण्वशाखाय ।।* कोशिक-
गोत्रावत्[1] अघ-
२० । मरिषणत्[2] प्रवर(राय) विश्वा(श्वा)मित्र[वत्] अनुप्रव-
[राय] ।।* अइचदेवस्य
२१ । नप्ता जनदे[व]स्य सुत ।* अग्निहोत्रि(त्री) गोलशर्म(र्मा)
अपर गोलश-
२२ । र्म(र्मा) ।।* नाम अइचदेव[ः] ।। वच्छ(त्स)गोत्रभार्गव-
[व]त च्यवनवत आप्न-
२३ । ना अउ(औ)र्व जामदग्निश्च(श्चा)नुप्रवर ।।* गुहशः(श)
अग्निहोत्रि ·
२४ । स्य(णो) नप्ता भा(भ)ट्ट अइचुला सुत भट्ट अग्निहोत्रि
कोवड ।।* वो-
२५ । दड ।।* मा(म)हादेव ।।* शा(शो)वइ ।।* नाना-
(मभ्यः) ।* [स]लिलधारापुरःसरेण वि-
२६ । धिना प्रतिपादितो(त)[म]स्माभि[ः] । अ(आ)चन्द्रार्क-
तारा(र') यावत अचाट भट-
२७ । प्रवेशेन सर्व्ववाधा परिहारेणाकरत्वेन भुञ्जद्भिर्द्धर्म्मगौर-
२८ । वात् न केनचिद्व्याघातनीयं [।।] अस्मत्कुलक्रममुदार मुदा-

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* Punctuation superfluous.

1. Read कौशिक गोत्राय ।

2. Read अधमर्षण प्रवराय ।

Third Plate (First Side)

२९। (दुंगद ॥)* हरद्भिरन्यैश्च दानमिदमभ्यनुमोदनीय' [।] लक्ष्म्यास्तडित् स-

३०। लिल वुद्वुदचञ्चलाया दान' फल' परयश[:] परिपालनञ्च ॥ उक्त-

३१। ञ्च धर्म्मंशास्त्रे [।] वहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभि[:] सगरादिभि[:] । यस्य य-

३२। स्य यदा मु(भू)मि स्तस्य तस्य तदा फल' ॥ मा मु(भू)द-फलशङ्कावः पर-

३३। दत्तेति पार्थिवाः । स्वदानात्फलमानन्त्य' परदत्तानु-पालन'(ने) । स्व-

३४। दत्ता(त्तां) परदत्ताम्वा यो हरेत वसू(सु)न्धरां [।] स विष्ठायां कृमिभु(र्भू)त्वा पितृ-

३५। भिः सह पच्यते ॥ षष्टि['] वर्ष(र्ष) सहस्राणि स्वर्गे मोदति मु(भू)मिदः । अ(आ)-

३६। त्तेप्ता चानुमन्ता च स एव नरक' व्रजेत् [॥] इति कमलदलाम्बुबिन्दुलो-

३७। ला(लां) श्रियमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य जीवितञ्च [।] सकलमिद-मुदा[हृ]तञ्च

३८। वुद्ध्वा(ध्वा) न हि पुरुषै[:] परकीर्त्तयो विलोप्या[:] स्वयमादृष्टो राज्ञ(ज्ञा)

Third Plate (Second Side)

३९। दूतश्चात्र भट्टमङ्गल[:] ॥ लिखितञ्च स(सा)न्धिविग्रहिक सव-

४०। राज(जे)[न] ॥ उ(उ)त्कीर्णञ्चाक्षशा[लि]क दुग्गदेवेना(न) ॥ लाञ्छितं मा-

४१। न्मात्रा[:] [।]

* The aksharas with punctuation are superfluous and should be omitted.

NOTES

This is a set of three copper plates, oblong in shape, strung together on a ring of the same metal, which passes through a hole of about ½" in diameter near the proper right margin and has its ends rivated into the arms of the bracket at the back of the seal accompanying it. The plates measure about 6½" in breadth and 3¾" in height. They bear slightly raised rims on either face. The ring has a diameter of about 3½". The seal bears in relief the figure of a lion at the top of proper left with the legend Śrī Neṭṭabhañjadevasya below it in two lines.

The language of the charter is Sanskrit written in the Nāgari charter influenced by the Oriya style. But the inscription is full of grammatical spelling mistakes. The record contains no date.



No. 33

GANJAM PLATES OF NETTABHANJA

1. Donor	Śrī Neṭṭabhañja *alias* Kalyāṇakalaśa son of Raṇabhañja, grand son of Śatrubhañja and great grand son of Śilābhañja.
2. Title	Paramamāheśvara
3. Place of issue	Vañjulvaka
4. Date	?
5. Officers	(1) Dutaka (messenger) – the name is not legible. (2) Sandhivigrahika (Minister for war and peace) – Kubera. (3) Akshaśāli (goldsmith) – Durggadeva (4) Jachchhikā – a lady of the noble family fixed the seal.
6. Topography	(1) Vañjulvaka—(capital) (2) Machchāḍakhaṇḍa – (d) (3) Machchhāḍa—(v)
7. Donee	Bhaṭṭa Rudraṭa, son of Bhaṭṭa Keśava and grand son of Charampaśvāmī, belonging to Vatsa-*gotra*, Vājasaneya *Charaṇa*, Aṅgirasa *pravara* and Bhārgava *anupravara*.
8. Authority	Edited by Rai Bāhādur Hiralāl in E.I. Vol, XVIII, pp. 282-300 ff.
9. Remarks	

TEXT

First Plate

१। ॐ[1] [॥] स्वस्ति [॥] जयंतु कुसुमबाण प्राण विक्षोभ द[क्षा]
२। स्त्रकिरण परिवेशो(षो)ज्झित्य जीर्णेन्दु लेखं [।] त्रिभुवन-
३। भवनान्तर्योत भास्वप्र(त्प्र)दीप(पः) कनक निकषगौर[ं] वि(ब)भ्रते-
४। त्रं हरस्य [।] शेषाहेरिव ये फणाः प्रविरलन्त्युद्भास्वरे[2]-
५। न्दु त्विषः। प्रालेयाचलु(ल)शृङ्गकोटय इव स्वङ्गन्ति येस्य(च)न(त्र)-
६। ता[:।] नृत्याटोप विघ[ट्टि]ता इव भुजा राजन्ति ये शाम्भ[वा]-
७। स्ते सर्व्वाघविघाविनः सुरसरितो(ता)योम्मंय[:] पान्तुवः [॥]
८। विजय वञ्जुल्वका[त् ।] अस्ति जयश्रीनिलय[:] प्रकटग(गु)ण-

Second Plate (*First Side*)

९। [य]स्त सर्व्वरिपु[ग]र्व्वः कल्याणकलशनामा राजा निद्धर्व(धू)त क-
१०। लिकलुषः भञ्जामलकु[ल]तिलक[:] श्रीशिलाभञ्जदेवस्य प्रपौ-
११। त्रः श्रीशत्रुभञ्जदेवस्य नप्ता श्रीरणभञ्जदेवस्य सूनु[:] परम-
१२। माहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यानरतः श्रीनेट्टभञ्जदेव[:] कु-
१३। शली मच्छाडखण्डराज राज(जा)नक राजपुत्रान् विषय पति द-
१४। ण्डपाशिकान् यथाकालध्यासिनो व्यवहारिणो ब्राह्मणान् कर[ण]-

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1. Expressed by a symbol.

2. Read प्रविसरन्त्यु ।

१५। पुरोगाम् मि(नि)वासिजनपदां[श्च] यथार्हं(हं) मानयति बोधयति स-
१६। मादिशति सर्व्वेष[:] शिवमस्माकमन्यत विदितमस्तु भव[तां] एत-
१७। द्विषयसम्बन्धा(द्धो) मच्छादग्रामश्चतुःसि(स्सी)मा पर्य्य[न्त]न्तो[स्माभी](भि)-

Second Plate (Second Side)

१८। र्म्मातापित्रोरात्म[न]श्च पुण्याव(भि)वृ[द्ध]ये वाजसेन-(सनेय) च[र]णाय वत्स(स)[गो]-
१९। त्राय प्रवर अङ्गिरस अनुप्रवर भ(भा)र्गव(वा)[य] छरम्पसा(स्वा)मि-
२०। स्य(नो) नप्ता(प्त्रे) केशवस्य सुत(ता)[य] भट्टनरह-(रुद्राय) सलिलधारा पुरस(स्स)-
२१। रेण विधिना प्रतिपादितो(त)[म]स्माभिः अ(आ)चन्द्रार्क-तारा(र)[ं] याव[द्] अचा-
२२। ट भट प्रवे[शे]न सर्व्ववाधा[प]रिहारेणाकरत्वेन मुक्त-
२३। भिर्द्धर्म्मगौरवा[न्न]न केनचिद् व्याघातनीय' [॥] [अ]स्मत्कुलक्रममुदार-
२४। मुदाहरद्भिरन्यैश्च दानमिदमभ्यनुमोदनीय' [।] लक्ष्म्या-
२५। स्तडित्सलिल बुद्बुदचञ्चलाया दानं फलं परयश[:]प-

Third Plate (First Side)

२६। रिपालनञ्च [॥] उक्तञ्च धर्म्मशास्त्रे [।] बहुभिर्वसुधा दत्ता रा-
२७। जभि[:] सगरादिभि[:] ॥(।) यस्य यस्य य[दा] भूमि स्तस्य तस्य तदा-
२८। फल' ॥ मा भूद फलशङ्का वः परदत्तेति पार्थिवा[:] ।(।) स्वदाना-

२९ । स्फल[मानन्त्य'] परदत्तानुपालन'(ने) ।। स्वदत्तां
परदत्ताम्बा यो
३० । हरेत वसुन्धरां [।] स विष्ठा(ष्ठा)या कृमिभू त्वा पितृ(तृ)भिः,
३१ । सह पच्यते ॥ षष्ठि[॰] वष(र्ष) सहस्राणि स्वर्गे
मोदति भूमिदः ।
३२ । अ(आ)त्त(च्छे)त्ता चानुमता(न्ता) च स एव[तान्ये]व नरकं
व्रजेत् [॥] इति कमलदला-
३३ । म्ब(म्बु)बिन्दुलोलां श्रियमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्यजीवितञ्च ॥(।)
सकलमि(मि)द-
३४ । [मु]दा[हृ]तञ्च बुध्वा न हि चे(पु)रुषैत(:) परकीर्त्तं यो
विलोप्या[:] [॥] सव*

Third Plate (Second Side)

३५ । स्वयमादिष्टो राज्ञा दुक(त)कोत्र श्री......लिखि[त]ञ्च
३६ । सान्धिविग्रहिक कुने(वे)र(रे)[ण] [।] उत्कीर्णं[ञ्चा]-
क्षसा(शा)लिकदुर्गदेवेन ।
३७ । लाञ्छित(त) जविङ्ककाया[:] सत्कुलीनायाश्च [॥]

* These two letters appear to be superfluous.

NOTES

This is a set of three copper plates oblong in shape, strung together on a ring of the same metal which passes through a hole about ⅛" in diameter at about 1" from the proper right margin. It carries a fixed seal which is now partly damaged and must have been circular in form originally. The engravings on it are all lost. The plates measure 6" in breadth and 3¼" in height.

The language of the record is Sanskrit full of omissions and grammatical and spelling mistakes. The record conntains no date.



No. 34

DASAPALLA COPPER PLATE OF RĀṆAKA ŚATṚBHANJA—SAMVAT 198.

1.	Donor	Rāṇaka Śatṛbbañja *alias* Tribhuvana-kalaśa, son of Śrī Śilābhañja and great (?) grand son of Śrī Vidyā-dharabhañja
2.	Title	Paramavaiṣṇava; Rāṇaka.
3.	Place of issue ...	Vañjulvaka.
4.	Date	Samvat 198, Vishuva Samkrānti, Panchami, Sunday, Mṛgasirā nakshatra
5.	Officers	(1) Pratihāra—Prabhākara (2) Sandhivigrahika—Śaṅkara (3) Akshaśālika—Nānaya (4) Pṛthvi Mahādevi—(Queen) affixed the seal. (5) Bhaṭṭa Rājaḍa.
6.	Topography	(1) Vañjulvaka—(t) (2) Ramaṇava—(d) (3) Kaṅkairā—(v)
7.	Donee	Bhaṭṭa Ājapāla, son of Bhaṭṭa Nila-kaṇṭha and grand son of Bhaṭṭa Madhusūdana of Maudgala-*gotra* and Vaidhṛta *pravara*, Vājasaneya *Charaṇa* and Maddhyandina *Śākhā* and who migrated from Khaḍuvāvalli, a village in Madhyadeśa and resident of the village of Santoṣamādbava.
8.	Authority	Edited by Śrī S. N. Rājguru in O. H. R. J. Vol. I, pp. 208-212.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

First Plate (Second Side)

१। ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] जयतु कुसुमबाण प्राण विक्षोभ दृक्षं स्वफि-

२। रण परिवेषो(शो)र्ज्जित्य श्रीस्पर्येन्दुलेख [।] त्रिभुवन भवनान्तर्यो-

३। त भास्वत्प्रदीपं कनक निकश(ष) गौरं विभ्रुनेत्रं हरस्य ॥

४। से(शे)षाहेरिव ये फणाः प्रविलसन्त्यद्भास्वदि(रे)न्दु त्विषः प्राले-

५। याचल शृङ्गकोटय इव त्वंशान्त येत्युन्नताः । नृत्ताटो-

६। पविघट्टिता इवं भुजा राजन्ति ये सा(शा)म्भवास्ते स-

७। र्वाघ विघातिन[ः] सुरसरितो(चो)योर्म्मयः पान्तुवः ॥ स्वस्ति विज-

८। य वञ्जुल्वकाद्दित श्रीविजयनिलय प्रकटगुणगणप्रस्त स-

९। मस्तरिपुवर्गः श्रीतृ(त्रि)भुवनकलस(श)नामा[रा]जा निधु(धू)त कलिकलु-

१०। ष कल्मष श्रीविद्याधरभञ्जदेवस्य प्रपौत्रः* श्रीशिलाभञ्ज-

Second Plate (First Side)

११। देवस्य सुतः परमवैष्णवो मातापितृपादानुध्यायी भ-

१२। ञ्जामलकुलतिलक राणक श्री स(श)तृभञ्जदेव[ः] कुस(श)-

१३। ली [।] रमणव विषय पश्चिमखण्ड यथानिवासि सकर-

१४। ण सामन्त भोग्यादि जनपदान् यथाहि(र्हं) मानयति बोध(य)ति

१५। समादिस(श)ति विदितमस्तु भवतां सर्वत[ः] शिवम-

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* Read प्रपौत्रः ।

१६। स्माकंमन्यत् एतद(दु)विषय सम्बद्ध कोङ्कइरा मा-

१७। म चतुसि(सी)मा परिच्छिन्न(न्न) मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृध(द्ध)-

१८। ये सलिलधारा पुरश(रस)रेण विधिना मघदूगल्ल(ल्य) गोत्राय

१९। वैध(घृ)त्य(त्य) प्रवराय वाजसे(स)न(ने)[य] चरणाय माधनशाखाध्याय-

२०। नि* मध्यदेश प्रतिबद्ध भट्टग्राम खडुवावल्ली विनिगत:

Second Plate (Second Side)

२१। सन्तोषमाधव वात्स्यतव्य भट्ट मधुसूदनस्य नप्ता भट्टनोल-

२२। कण्ठस्य सुत भट्ट आजपालः विशुख(व) संक्रान्ति पञ्चम्या[ं]र

२३। विदिने मृ[ग]शिर नक्षत्रेण ग्रामोय' ताम्र(म्र)शासनि(नी) कृत्य(त्वा) प्रद-

२४। त:(त्त:) यावत चन्द्रार्क ता[र]क: [।।] आचट भट प्रवेशेन सर्वा(वं)बाधा-

२५। वर्जितेना करत्वेन मुस्मदुभिघ(द्ध)मं गौरवात [।।] प्रतिपाल-

२६। नीय आ(अ)स्मात्कुलक्रममुदाईदुभि आनैश्चदानभि-

२७। द' मस्मदनुमोदनीय' [।।] उक्तञ्च धर्म(र्म)शास्त्रेषु:(षु) बहुभिर्वसु-

२८। धादत्ता राजभि स्सगरादिभि[:] । यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि स्तस्य

२९। तस्य तदा फल' [।।] मा भू[द]फलशङ्कावः परदत्ते(त्ते)ति पार्थिवा[:]

३०। स्वदानात्फलमानन्त्य[ं] परदत्ता(त्ता)नुपालने [।।] स्वदत्ता[ ] पर-

* Read "माध्यन्दिन शाखाध्यायिने" ।

Third Plate (First Side)

३१ । दत्वाम्बा यो हरेत वसुन्धरां स विष्ठायां क्रि(कृ)मिभुत्वा पितृ-
३२ । भि[.] सह पच्यति(ते) ॥ सत्यं यज्ञहुत चैव यत्किञ्चिध(द्ध)मं सञ्चया[त]
३३ । आधं(द्धं)आङ्गुलेन सि(सी)माया* हरणेन प्रनस्यति ॥ स(ष)ष्ठि[']वर्ष स-
३४ । हस्त्राणि स्वर्गे वसति भूमिदः । आत्तेप्ता चानुमन्ताच ताने(न्ये)व-
३५ । नरकं व्रजेत् [।।] न(नि)न्दन्ति तस्य पितरः प्रगल्भन्ति पिता म(म)हाः
३६ । भूमिदाता कुलेजाता: संस्त्राता भविष्यति ॥ इति'
३७ । कमल दलाम्बु विन्दुल्लो(लो)ला['] श्रो(श्रि)यमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्यजीवितञ्च
३८ । सकलमिदमुदाहृतंच वुद्धा(ध्वा) न हि पुरुषैः परकि(की)र्त्तयो विलोप्या
३९ । : [॥] लाञ्छितं श्रीपृथ्वीमा(म)हादेव्या आनुमत' भट्ट
राजङ्स्य प्रवेशितं प्रति-
४० । हार प्रभ(भा)करेण आनुज्ञात' वागुलिरत्नेन उत्कीर्ण
म्पत्तसा(शा)लि नानयेन लि-
४१ । खित' सन्धिविग्रहि शङ्करेण ॥ सम्बत् १९८ [॥]

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* Read अर्द्धाङ्गुलेन सीमाया।

NOTES

This set consisting of three copper plates hinged on a copper ring was discovered from Dasapalla in 1951. It was edited by Sri S. N. Rajguru in O H. R. J. Vol I, pp. 208 – 213 ff and re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in E I. XXIX, pp. 189-94. Each plate measures about 6 75"×4.5" and the ring which bears the royal seal with the emblem cf a lion at the top and at the bottom and at the bottom two lines cf writing as :—

"Śrī Śatṛubha-
ñjadevasya"

The document is written in Sanskrit and the scripts belong to the 10th century A.D. Orthographical peculiarity in this inscription is that the dental *sa* has been used in several words in the places where *śa* ought to have been used. Similarly single consonant is used in place of double consonant.

The very important point in this document is its date which is clearly mentioned as "*Samvat 198, Vishuva Saṅkrānti pañchamī, Mṛigaśirā nakshatra*". The *Samvat* used in this inscription is popularly known as the "*Bhauma Samvat*". It gives a clue to findout the starting point of the Bhauma era.*



* O.H R.J. Vol. XII, pp. 100–108 ff.

No. 35

GANJAM PLATES OF ŚATṚBHANJA-SAMVAT 198

1.	Donor	Śri Śatṛbhañjadeva *alias* Tribhuvanakalaśa, son of Śilābhañja and grand son of Vidyādharabhañja.
2.	Title	Paramavaishṇava.
3.	Place of issue	Vañjulvaka
4.	Date	Samvat 198, Devotsava Dvādaśī, Saumya dina, Revati nakshatra.
5.	Officers	(1) Queen – Prithvi Mahādevī (2) Communicated by Bhaṭṭa Rājaḍa (3) Pratihāra – Divākara (4) Bāguli Ratna (5) Akshaśali – Nānaya (6) Sandhivigrahika – Śaṅkara
6.	Topography	(1) Vañjulvaka – (capital) (2) Bodākhaṇḍa – (d) (3) Komvabāḍā – (v) (4) Śrīkheḍha in Dakshiṇāpatha (5) Oḍijoṅga – (v)
7.	Donee	Bhaṭṭaputra Bāppi, son of Bhaṭṭa Keśi and grand son of Bhaṭṭa Simiyappa of Bhāradvāya *gotra,* Aṅgirasa and Bārhaspatja *pravara* and the Taittiriya Śā*khā* of Yajurveda and who migrated from Śrikheḍha of Dakshiṇāpatha and a resident of Oḍijoṅga.
8.	Authority	Edited by Sri S. N. Rājaguru in O. H. R. J. Vol. IV, pp. 67-76 ff.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

First Plate

१। [सिद्धि] ॐ नमः [।।] जयति कुसुमवाण[:] प्राण विक्षोभ दक्षम् स्वकिर-

२। ण परिवेशोजित्य जीर्णोन्दु लेखम् ।।(।) तृ(त्रि)भुवन-भवनान्तद्योतभास्व-

३। त्प्रदीप'(पम्)। कनक निकषगौर' विभ्रु नेत्रं हरस्य ।। से(शे)षाहेरिव ये

४। फणाः प्रविलसन्त्युद्धारत्नदिन्दुत्विषः प्रालेयाचल शृङ्गकोटय इ-

५। वत्वश[क्ति] येत्युन्नताः। नृत्याटोप विघट्टिता इवभुजा राज-

६। न्ति ये सा(षा)म्भवास्तेसर्वांघ विघातिनस्सुर-सरिच्चोर्योर्म्मय'(यः) पा-

७। न्तुवः ।। स्वस्ति[:] विजयवञ्ज ल्वकादस्ति श्रीविजयनिलय प्रकटगुण-

८। गणप्रस्त समस्तरिपुवर्गः श्रीतृ(त्रि)भुवनकलशः नामा राजा निधूंत

९। कलि कलुष कल्मषः श्रीविद्याधरभञ्जदेवस्य पौत्रः श्रीषि(शि)लाभ-

१०। ञ्जदेवस्य सुतः परम वैष्णवो मातापितृपादानुध्यातो भञ्जा-

Second Plate (First Side)

११। मलकुलतिलक[:]राणकः श्रीशत्रु(तृ)भञ्जदेव[:] कुशली [।।] बोदाखण्ड-

१२। विश(ष)ये यथा निवासि स्व(स)करण सामन्त भोग्यादि जनपदान् यथाहि(र्हं)

१३। मा[न]यति वोधयति समादिशति [।।] विदितमस्तु भवतां सर्वंत[:] शिघमस्मा(स्मा)-

१४। क[ं]मन्यत् एतद्विश(ष)य सम्बद्ध कोम्बवाड़ा ग्राम दत्त सि(सी)मो(सीमा) परिच्छिन्न(न्न) मा-

१५। तापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुन्य(ण्या)भिवृध(द्ध)ये सलिलधारा पुरः स्व(स्स)रेण वि-

१६। धिना भारद्वाजगोत्राय। आङ्गि(ङ्गी)रस वार्हि(र्ह)स्पत्य प्रवरा-

१७। य। ज(य)जुर्व्वेद चरणाय। तैत्तिरि(री)[य] शाखा-ध्यायिने दक्षिणापथ। श्रीखे-

१८। ड़ विनिर्गता ओड्रदेशोङ्ग वास्तव्य भट(ट्ट)पुत्र सीमियत्व नप्ताय भट्ट-

१९। पुत्र केशी सुताय, भट(ट्ट)पुत्र वाप्पि देवोच्छ(स्स)व-द्वादस्या(श्यां) सो(सौ)म्य-

२०। दिने रेवति नक्षत्रेण ग्रामोय' ताम्र(म्र)शासनि(नी)कृत्वा प्रदत्तं [॥] या-

Second Plate (Second Side)

२१। वत(त्) चन्द्रार्क तारकाः आचट भट प्रवेशेन सर्वा(र्व) वाधा वर्जितेनाक-

२२। रत्वेन भुञ्जद्भिर्ध्धर्म्मगौ[र]वात् प्रतिपालनीय अस्मत्कुलक्रममुदा-

२३। हरद्भि[ः] आनैश्च दानमिदमस्मदनुमोदनीय' । उक्तञ्च धर्मं(र्म्म)शास्त्रे-

२४। सु(षु) [॥] वहुभिर्वसुधा दत्ता राजभि[ः] सगरादिभि[ः]। यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि-

२५। त(स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फलं(लम्) ॥(॥) माभूद फलशङ्कावः परदत्त वि

२६। पार्थिवाः। स्वदानात्फलमानन्त्य[ं] परदत्तानुपालने। (॥) स्व-

२७। दत्तां परदत्ता(त्ता)म्बा यो हरेत वसुन्धरां स विष्ठायां कृमिर्भूत्वा

२८। पितृभि[:] सह पच्यते ।(।।) सत्यं यश' हुतचै(श्चै)व यत्किञ्चिध(द्ध)र्मं सञ्चय'

२६। आद्ध° आङ्गुलेन। सीमाया हरणेन प्रनस्य(श्य)ति ॥ श(ष)ष्टि वर्ष श(स)-

Third Plate

३०। हस्राणि स्वर्गे वसति भूमिदः। आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव न-

३१। रकं व्रजेत् ॥ न(नि)न्दति(न्ति) तस्य पितरः प्रगल्भन्ति पितामहाः भूमिदा-

३२। ता कुलेजातः(ता) सन(त्र)त्राता भवष्यति ॥ इति कमलदलाम्बु-

३३। बिन्दुलोलां श्रो(श्रि)यमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य जीवितञ्च [।] सकलमिदमुदा-

३४। हृत' च बुध्वा न हि पुरुषैः परकि(की)र्त्तयो विलोप्या [॥] ली(लि)खि-

३५। तं श्रीपृथ्वीमहादेव्या आनुमतं भट्टराजइस्य प्रवेषि(शि)तं

३६। प्रतिहार दिवाकरेण अनुज्ञातं वागुलिरत्नेन उत्क(त्की)र्ण्णं

३७। आत्तसा(शा)लि नानयेन लिखित[·]* श्रीसन्धिविग्रहि सं(शं)करेण ॥ सम्वत्

३८। १६८ [॥]

* 'त' is written below 'खि' ।

NOTES

In 1948, Pandit Sadasiva Rathasarma of Puri gave a set of copper plate inscriptions to Sri S. N Rajguru who edited them in O H. R. J. Vol. IV, pp. 67–76 ff The plates are three in number hinged on a copper ring containing a royal seal, proto-type of the seal from the other inscription of the same king issued in Samvat 193 Each plate measures 7 25" × 4.25". The same plate is re-edited by Dr. D. C Sircar in E. I. Vol XXIX p. 189. The important item of discussion by both the editors of this inscription is relating to its date which is given in line - 39 as *Samvat* 198, while the occasion of the grant is *Devotsava Dvādaśī*, *Saumya dina* and *Revati Nakshatra* mentioned in lines - 19 and 20 of the document. With the help of this proof, Sri Rajguru has fixed the commencement of the Bhauma era at 736-37 A.D., while Dr. Sircar without ascertaining the month and *tithi* of *Devotsava Dvādaśī* as recorded in this inscription, but with the help of Dasapalla plate of the same king, fixed the starting point of the era at 831 A. D.



No. 36

ORISSA MUSEUM PLATES OF NETTABHAÑJA *ALIAS* TRIBHUVANAKALAŚA.

1.	Donor	Śrī Neṭṭabhañja *alias* Tribhuvanakalaśa, son of Śrī Rāyabhañja and grand son of Prithvibhañja.
2.	Title	Rāṇaka, Paramamāheśvara.
3.	Place of issue	Vañjulvaka
4.	Date	Samvat 213 (Please see notes)
5.	Officers	(1) Śrī Jivaloka Mahādevī (Queen) (2) Bhaṭṭa Arkadeva (3) Pratihāra – Raula (4) Akshaśali – Napa (5) Vārguli – Mahindapa (6) Sandhivigrahika – Pāna
6.	Topography	(1) Vañjulvaka – (capital) (2) Nānākhaṇḍa – (d) (3) Seḍāgrāma — (v) (4) Vātalaviḍima — (v) (5) Kolakhali – (v) (6) Rāigrāma – (v)
7.	Donee	Bhaṭṭa Dāuli, son of Bhaṭṭa Siḍa and grand son of Bhaṭṭa Valabhadra who belonged to Bhāradvāja *gotra*, Aṅgirasa *pravara*, Vārhaspatya *anupravara*, Chāndogya *Charaṇa* and a student of Kauthuma Śā*khā* and an immigrant from Vātalaviḍima and a resident of Kolakhali.
8.	Authority	Edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar and P. Āchārya in E.I. Vol. XXVIII, pp. 272-278 ff.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

First Plate

१। सिद्धम्[1] ॥ जयति कुसुमवाण प्राण विक्षोभदक्ष[ं] ।* स्वकिरण परि[वे]शो-
२। ज(जि)त्यं र्जी(जी)र्णेन्दु लेख'(म) । त्(त्रि)भुवन-
भवनान्त(न्त)र्योतभास्वत्प्रदीप' ।* कन-
३। क निकष गौर' व(वि)भ्रु नेत्रं हरस्य ॥ से(शे)षाहेरिव
ये फणाः प्रविलस-
४। न्तुद्भास्वदिन्दुत्विषः प्रालेयाचल सृ(शृ)ङ्ग कोट्ट(ट)य इव
त्वङ्गन्ति येत्युन्न-
५। ताः [।] नृत्याट्टो(टो)पविघट्टिता इव भुजा राजन्ति ये
सा(शा)म्भवास्ते सव्वा(र्व्वो)घवि-
६। घातिनः सुरसरित्तोयोम्म(र्म्म)यः पान्तुवः ॥ स्वस्ति विजयवञ्जु-
७। ल्वकात्स्त श्रीविजयनिलय[:] प्रकट्ट(ट) गुणगणप्रस्त समस्त-
८। रिपुवर्गः [।] श्रीत्रिभुवनकलसो(शो) नाम(मा) राजा निर्धु(र्धू)त कलिक-
९। लुष कल्मषः [॥] श्रीपृथ्वीभञ्जदेवस्य प(पौ)त्र[:] श्रीरायभञ्जदेवस्य
१०। सुतः परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यात भञ्जामलकु-

Second Plate (First Side)

११। लतिलक राणक श्रीनेट्टभञ्जदेवः कुस(श)ली नानाखण्ड-
१२। विषये ।* यथानिवासि स्व(स)करण ।* सामन्त भोग्या-
दिजनपदान् य-

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1. Expressed by a symbol.

* Daṇḍas are unnecessary.

१३ । थार्हं मानयति वोधयति समादिस(श)ति [च]
(विवि)तमस्तु भवतां
१४ । सर्वतः षि(शि)वमस्माकमन्यत(त) ।* एतद्विषय सम्बद्धः
सेड़ाग्राम-
१५ । श्चतुःसीमा परिच्छिन्नः(न्नः) मातापित्रोरात्म[न]श्च
पुण्याभिव(वृ)द्ध-
१६ । य(ये) ।* सलिलधारा पुरः[सरेण] विधिना भारद्वाज गोत्राय आङ्गि-
१७ । स[1] प्रवराय वारिहस्त[2] अनुप्रवराय च्छान्दोग्य[3] चरणा-
१८ । य कै(कौ)थुम शाखाध्यायिने वातलविड्मि विनिर्गत कोलख-
१९ । लि वास्तव्याय भट्ट वलभद्रस्य प(पौ)त्र[4] भट्टश्चिड् सुताय भट्ट दा-
२० । ढलि[5] राड्ग्राम समन्वित[:] ताम्र(म्र)सा(शा)सनी कृत्य प्रदत्तः
२१ । यावच्चन्द्रार्कतारकाः अचाटभट्ट(ट)प्रवेसे(शे)न सर्वा(र्वा)वाधाव-

Second Plate (*Second Side*)

२२ । ज(र्जि)तेनाकरत्वेन भुञ्जद्भिर्धर्मगौरवात् प्रतिपालनीयः अ-
२३ । स्मत्कुलक्रममुदाहरद्भिरन्यैश्च(श्चा)स्म[द्]दानमिदमनुमोद-
२४ । नीयः(यम् ।) उक्तञ्च धर्मसा(शा)स्त्रेषु [।] वहुभिर्वसुधा
दत्ता राजभिः स-
२५ । गरादिभिः [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भु(भू)मि स्तस्य तस्य तदा
फलः(म्) ।(॥)

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* Daṇḍas are unnecessary.

1. Read आङ्गिरस प्रवराय ।
2. Read बार्हस्पत्यानु प्रवराय ।
3. Read छान्दोग चरणाय ।
4. Read पौत्राय ।
5. Read दाड़मये ।

२६। मा भु(भू)दफलश(श)ङ्का वः परदत्तेति पार्थिवाः। स्वदत्ता-
२७। त्फलमानन्त्यं परदत्तानुपालने।[।] स्व दत्तां परदत्ताम्वा (त्तां वा)
२८। यो हरेत वसुन्धरां(म्)। स विष्ठायां कृमिभु(र्भू)त्वा पितृभिः सह प-
२९। च्यते॥ सत्यं यद्भुतं चैव यत्किंचि(ञ्चि)द्धर्मसञ्चय(यः)। अर्द्धाङ्गुले-
३०। न सीमायां हरणेन प्रणस्य(श्य)ति॥ षष्ठिर्वं(ष्टिर्व)र्षं सहस्राणि
३१। स(स्व)र्गे वसति भु(भू)मिदः॥(।) अ(आ)च्छेता चानुमन्ता च ते(ता)नै(न्ये)व नर-

Third Plate

३२। क[ं]व्रजेत(त्)॥ न(नि)न्दनि(न्ति) तस्य पितरः प्रभत्गन्ति पितामहाः [।] भु(भू)-
३३। मिदाता कुले जातः स नष(स्त्रा)ता भविष्यति।[।] देवोत्सव द्वाद-
३४। स्यां(श्यां) सोमस्य दिने रेवति(ती) नक्षत्रेण सर्वानेतान्- भाविनः पार्थि-
३५। वेन्द्रान् भूया भूयो याचते ने[ृ]भञ्जः [।] सामान्योयां धर्मसेतु नृपाणा[ं]
३६। काले क(का)ले पालनीयो भवद्भिः।[।] अस्मिन्वं से(शे) च्चे(क्ष)ये(य)च्छिणे योन्यो राज(जा)
३७। भविष्यति। तस्याहं पादलग्नोस्मि मयादत्तं न लोपयेत- (त्)।(॥) इति क्रम

३८ । लदलाम्बु[विन्दु]ल्लो(लो)लां श्री(श्रि)यमनुविचिन्त्य[1]
मनुष्यजिवितञ्च इति[2] सकल-
३९ । मिदमुदाहृ[त]ञ्च वुध्वा न हि पुरुषैः परकीर्त्तयो विलो(लो)प्याः ॥ ला-
४० । ञ्छित• श्रीजि(जी)वलोकमहादेव्या । अनुमतं भट्ट अर्कदेवेन प्र-
४१ । वेसि(शि)त• प्रतिहार राउलेन अनुज्ञात• वागुलि महिन्दपेन
४२ । [उ]त्कीर्ण्ण[•] ।* अक्कसा(शा)लिना नपेन । लिखितं सन्धिविग्रही(हि)
पाना[3] ॥ सम्व २१३ [॥][4]

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1. Read अनुचिन्त्य ।
2. Omit इति ।
* Omit the Danda
3. The name appears without the third case-ending required by the context.
4. Dr. Sircar and P. Acharya read *Samvat* 13.

NOTES

The history of the discovery of these plates is the same as the Orissa Museum plates of Śilābhañja *alias* Tribhuvanakalaśa (No. 23). The findspot of these plates are not known. The set consists of three copper plates, each measuring 6.85″ × 4″, strung together on a copper ring, 2 75″ in diameter. The circular bronze seal, 1.6″ in diameter, closely resembles that attached to the grant of Śilābhañja Tribhuvanakalaśa and the upper part of its surface bears the figure of a lion depicted as moving towards the left with its face turned towards the front and its tail curled above its back. Below the lion is the legend in two lines :—

1. Śrī Neṭṭabha -
2. ñjadevasya.

The language of the inscription is Sanskrit. On the grounds of Palaeography, supported by the internal evidence of the record, the charter under discussion may be assigned roughly to a date in the 10th century A.D. According to Dr. Sircar and P Acharya, the inscription is "dated in the 13th regnal year of the issuer and not in the year of any era". But in the last line after Samva[t] there are three numerical symbols which are distinct and readable. The first symbol is 2, the second symbol is 1 and the third is 3. So, it is 213, which must be the Bhauma Samvat. As used by some other Bhañja kings of this dynasty, the word Samvat in many inscriptions is written in abridged form as Samva (vide No. 23).

The learned editors have erred in taking the numerical symbol 2 for the letter "t" of Samvat. So far as our new information goes, this is the lattest known Bhauma era used in the inscriptions. If the Bhauma Samvat started 736-37 A.D. the corresponding English date of this inscription will be 736 – 37 + 213 = 949-50 A. D.

No. 37

ANTIRIGAM PLATES OF YAŚABHANJA

1.	Donor	Śrī Yaśabhañjadeva, son of Rāyabhañja, grand son of Vīrabhañja great-grand son of Rāyabhañja-I and great-great-grand son of Devabhañja
2.	Title	Samasta Khiñjalideśādhipati.
3.	Place of issue ...	?
4.	Date	Samvat 3 (R. Y.) Kārttika Śukla Ekādaśī.
5.	Officers	?
6.	Topography	(1) Paṭṭavāḍapāṭaka – (v) 2) Koṇṭarāvaṅga—(d) 3) Vapabhumi – (v) (4) Thohāra-vishaya – (d) (5) Voḍā-vishaya – (d) (6) Komyāṇa – (v)
7.	Donee	Śrī Jagadhara Śarman, son of Śrī Varādhara Śarman and grand son of Śrīdhara Śarman, resident of Paṭṭavāḍapāṭaka, situated in the district of Koṇṭarāvanga Vishaya emigrant from Vapabhumi, situated in the middle of Thohāra vishaya and belonged to Bharadvāja-*gotra*, Aṅgirasa, Bārhaspatya and Bharadvāja *pravaras* and a student of Yajurveda Mādhyandina *Śākhā*.
8.	Authority	Edited by Raibahadur Hiralal in E. I. Vol. XVIII, pp. 298-299 ff.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

First Plate

१ ; ॐ* स्वस्ति [।।] आसीद्राजाधिराजो निज भुज विजिता
शेष वीरारिवर्गः ।

२ । [मु]दित हृदयोद्यद्यशोजिष्णुतल्यः ।।(।) रुद्रध्यानैकधीरो
विनयगुणनिधिभू`पतिर्दो(र्दे)-

३ । वभञ्जः [।] साक्षान्न(ल्ल)क्ष्मीनिवासो वसतिरपिसतां
चेतसः सान्द्रभावं ।। आसोत्तस्यात्मजो[वि]

४ । क्षितिपतिमहितो नीतिशास्त्रैकदक्षः [।] क्षोणीरक्षाविधान-
व्यवसित हृदयः पुण्यरा[शि](शि)-

५ । प्रचारः ।।(।) सङ्ग्रामे वैरिवीर प्रहरणनिपुणो भूपतिर्भोगपुञ्जः
सर्वाकारभिरामो

६ । भुवि विदितयश रायभञ्ज समन्तात् ।। एतस्माद्भुवि
नैकविक्रमगुणः सौन्दर्य्यं-

७ । सारोदयो जातो राजशिरोमणिगु`णनिधिः सार्थैकनामा-
भवत् । शास्त्रा-

८ । स्त्र[व्य]वहारचारुच[तु]रः प्रत्यर्थिपृथ्वीभृतां व्ययर्थानक-
(र्थीक)तंमल' भुजानिति भुवि श्री-

९ । वीरभञ्जो नृपः ।। आसी भञ्जकुलाद्धिवर्द्धनविधुर्व्विश्व
विनोदान्वितो जित्वाजौ-

१० । परिप[न्थ] पार्थिवचयना(त्रा)थः पृथिव्याश्चिर' ।।(।)
पृथ्वीपालनलब्ध पुण्यनिचयः कारुण्यसा-

११ । रो[धभू]स्तत् सूनुर्विजयैकधामविदितः श्रीरायभञ्जः
सुधीः ।[।] तत्सूनुर्जगदेकमल्लवि-

१२ । जयो चाणा(ट्टा)ङ्गव(ल)क्ष्मीयुतः क्ष्माभृन्मौलिविभूषणो-
ज्ज्व(ज्ज्व)लमणिश्यामांघ्रिपद्मद्वयः ।

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* Expressed by a symbol.

Second Plate (First Side)

१३ । राघेशद्विजवृन्दवन्दनपटु मन्त्रीकृताब्जो भाति श्रीयश(श)भञ्जनृपति

१४ । र्द्धुम्मैककर्म्मोद्यतः ॥ स्वस्ति श्रीसकलसुरगुरुद्विजकुलकमलकलि-

१५ । का विकासनार्क कल्पप्रत्यथि(र्थि) कदथ(र्थे)न समथ(र्थ)
महीमहनीय महामहिम प्रशस्तसम-

१६ । स्तखिञ्जलिदेशाधिपति श्रीयशभंज(ञ्ज)देवः कुशली ।
सकल सामन्त सन्धिविग्रहपा-

१७ । [त्रा]मात्योपजीविजन स्ववशासमुद्भवा शेष राजन्य[व]र्गं
सकलखण्ड-

१८ । पाल प्रभृतीन् वोधयत्याविशति च मतमस्तु समस्तमेत-
द्भवतां । वोद्दा-

१९ । विषयान्तः पातिकोम्याण ग्रामः स्वशी(सी)मा परिच्छिन्ना
सोद्देशश्शताद्यने-

२० । क वृक्षलतादिसमेतः सविटपारण्यः सजलस्थल-
मत्सकच्छपः स-

२१ । जलक्षेत्र भूमिरचट्टभट्ट प्रवेशः सकल भागभोग-
हिरण्यादिप्रत्याय-

२२ । समेतस्ताम्रशासनीकृत्भकरत्येना चन्द्रार्कक्षिति-
समकालमस्माभिर्यं-

Second Plate (Second Side)

२३ । था भूमिदानविधानेन मातापित्रोरात्मनः स्ववंशानां च
पुण्यविवृद्धये । थोहार वि-

२४ । षयमध्य वपभूमिग्रामविनिर्गताय काण्टरावक्षत्रिषयान्तः-
पाति पट्टवाड्पाटक

२५ । वास्तव्याय भारद्वाजगोत्रायाङ्गिरस वार्हस्पत्य भारद्वाज
त्रिप्रवराय यजुर्व्वेदाध्यायि-

२६। ने माध्यन्दनीशाखाय अनन्तकण्ठपण्डितप्रपौत्राय
ज्यौतिषिक श्रीधरपौत्राय-

२७। श्रुति-स्मृति-ज्योतिःशास्त्रविद् वाराधरपुत्राय श्रौतस्मार्त्त-
कम्म(र्म्म)निपुण[ज्यो]तिः शास्त्रैकधी-

२८। रदीक्षित जगधरशर्म्मणे कार्त्तिकशुक्लपक्षे विष्णोरुत्थय-
नैकादश्यां हस्तो-

२९। दकेन प्रदत्तः(ं)। एतच्च सर्वैरनुमन्तव्यं। भाविभिरपि
नरपतिभिर्दानमिदमनुमत्य पा-

३०। लनीयं। भूमिदानफलगौरवादपहरेण च दोषश्रवणात्।
सम्बत(त्) १ कार्त्तिक

३१। सु(शु)दी(दि) एकादशी। अत्र धर्मानुसं(शं)शि(सि)नः
श्लोका लिख्यन्ते। बहुभिवसुधा दत्ता राजभिः स-

३२। गरादिभिः। यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि स्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं॥
भूमिं यः प्रतिगृह्णाति

३३। यश्च भूमि(ं) प्रयच्छति [।] उभौ तौ पुण्यकर्माणौ
नियतौ स्वर्गगामिनौ॥ षष्टिम्(ं)

Third Plate

३४। वर्षसहस्राणि स्व[र्ग] वसति भूमिदः॥ हरन्नरकमाप्नोति
यावदा[भू]-

३५। तस[ं]प्लवं॥ गामेकां स्व[र्ण]मेकं च भूमेरप्यर्द्धमङ्गुलं।
हरन्नरकमा-

३६। प्नोति यावदाभूतसंप्लवं॥ स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा ये हरेत
वसुन्धरां [।] स

३७। विष्ठायां कृमिभूत्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यते॥ मा भूमि(द)
फलशङ्कावः पर-

३८। दत्तेति पाथि(र्थि)वा: । स्वदानात्फलमाप्ने(प्नो)ति
पादत्तानुपालने ॥ [इ]ति
३६। कमलदलाम्बुविन्दुलोलां श्रियमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य जोवितञ्च ।
सकलमिदमुदाहृतं च बु-
४०। द्ध्वा न हि पुरुषैः परकीर्त्तयो विलोप्याः ॥ अस्मद्वंशज-
भूपतिर्यदि पुनर्भूवपोन्यवंशोद्भ-
४१। वो मद्दत्तां परिपालयेदिह महीं तस्मै धृतोऽस्म्यञ्जलिम् [।]
यो वा लाभवशाच्च पा-
४२। प्प(ह्व)रयात क्रोधाच्च मच्छासने व्याघातं कुरुते भवेत् स
नियतं निःसन्ततिः किल्विषी ॥

NOTES

This set of copper plate inscription was discovered at Antirigam of Chhatrapur Taluk of the Ganjam District It consists of three thin copper plates strung on a copper ring, each measuring about 8.25″ × 3.5″. The royal seal found on the ring in the form of a *Kalaśa* or *Kumbha*, corresponds to the top of a broad umbrella used in the South Indian Temples.

The language of the inscription is Sanskrit. It is written both in prose and verses The genealogy given in this record is as follows :—

Śrī Yaśabhañja, son of Rāyabhañja II, grand son of Vīrabhañja, great grand son of Rāyabhañja I and great-great-grandson of Devabhañja was the lord of Samasta Khiñjalideśa. He defeated a king named Jagadekamalla. He granted a village called Komyāṇa situated in Boḍā Vishaya to a Brahmaṇa named Jagadhara Śarman, son of Dharādhara Śarman, grand son of Śridhara Śarman and great-grand son of Anantakaṇṭha Paṇḍita of Bhāradvāja-*gotra*, Angirasa-Vārhaspatya-Bhāradvāja *pravaras* and a student of the Mādhyandina Śākhā of Yajurveda, who migrated from Bapabhumi-*grāma* and a resident of Paṭṭa-bāḍa-Paṭaka of Koṇṭarāvaṅga *vishaya*.

The same donee appears in two other inscriptions namely the Antirigam plates of Jayabhañja (No. 37) and in the Kopo-tesvara Plates of Aniankabhima III (A D. 1211-1239). There-fore the date of this inscription should be attributed to *Circa* middle of the 13th century A.D. The rival king of the donor of this grant is Jagadekamalla who has been identified by Dr. Bhandarkar with Perma Jagadekamalla of the Eastern Chālukya family. It is interesting to note here that Aniankabhima's inscriptions are found in Kānchi which was subjugated by him temporarily There was a struggle between the Yādava kings of Warrangal and some Chālukyan kings at Kānchi, where the

Gaṅgas and the Bhañjas of Orissa were involved We presume that Aniankabhima's invasion of Kānchi and Jagadevamalla's defeat at the hands of Yaśabhañja happened simultaneously in South India in collaboration of their powers and army *

This grant was issued on the auspicious occasion of the Utthāna Dvādaśī, i. e., Kārttika Śukla Dvādaśī (the 12th *tithi* of the bright fortnight of Kārttika.

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* O. H. R. J. Vol, XIII, pp. 43-48 ff.

No. 38

ANTIRIGAM PLATES OF JAYABHANJADEVA

1.	Donor	Jayabhañja, son of Rāyabhañja and grand son of Vīrabhañjadeva
2.	Title	
3.	Place of issue ...	Kolāḍa-kataka.
4.	Date	Regnal Year 3.
5.	Officers	(1) Yuvarāja-Vīrabhañja (2) Akshapaṭali-Vajradatta (3) Sandhivigrahi Puṇanāga (4) Pratihāra-Bhopāla (5) Rājanaka-Lakshmikalaśa (6) Rājamātula-Jaṭhināga (7) Vyavahāri-Arapota.
6.	Topography	(1) Kolāḍa-kaṭaka—(t) (2) Khiñjaliya-gaḍa-vishaya—(d) (3) Rengaraḍa-grāma—(v)
7.	Donee	Śrī Jagadhara, son of Paṇḍita Dharādhara of the Mādhyandina *Śākhā* - Bhāradvāja *gotra* Yajurveda Aṅgirasa *pravara*.
8.	Authority	Edited by late Tariṇi Charaṇ Rath in E. I. Vol. XIX, pp. 41-45 ff.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

First Plate

१। ॐ [।।] स्वस्ति श्रीगुणसंघसयुततरे लोक(का)भि-
कीर्त्योत्तमे [।।] लक्ष्मीय(यं)त्र
२। निवासिनी सुविरला जातश्च वीरोत्तमाः। धर्म्मो यत्र
सदास्थितो रिपुजयः ख्यातः क्षि-
३। तौ स[र्व्व]दा वंशे भञ्जसुसंज्ञके रिपुहरिः श्रीवीरभञ्जो-
[भ]वत ।। ततसूनुदी(दि)जदेवपू-
४। [जनर]तः श्री[राय]भञ्जो नृपः दुर्व्वारारिनरेन्द्रदर्पदलनो
वीर्येण शक्रोप-
५। मः ततपुत्रो जयभञ्जदेवनृपति राज्ञां सि(शि)रःसे(शे)-
खरः[रू]पैर्य्यो-
६। मदनोपमः क्षितितले दानौ(नै)श्च कर्ण्णो(र्ण्णो)पमो(मः) ।।
मानैश्चापि सुयोध-
७। नोपमगतः शक्रोपमो विक्रमैः दुर्वारारिकुरङ्गमारणहारिः श्रीशंक-
८। रे उक्तिमान(न्) (।।) उक्तो वै पितृमातृपादयुगले श्रीवैष्णवः
साम्प्रतं ।। स च म-
९। हामण्डलेश(श्व)र श(स)र्व्वग(गु)णालंकृतश्रीमद्राज(जा)
जयभञ्जदेवः कुशली ।। को-

Second Plate (First Side)

१०। लाड्कटक स्थितो](तः) प्रवर्द्ध मानविजयराज्ये तृतीयसम्वत्सरे ज्येष्ठशुक्ल-
११। पञ्चदश्या(श्या)' सोमग्रहणवेलायां खिञ्जलीयग(ग)ड्-
विषय मध्यवर्त्ती(र्त्ति)रेङ्गरड्डाग्रा-
१२। म' सजलस्थल' सेदूवेलम् [सनि]धि सोऽपनिधिक'
सविटपारण्य अच(चा)टभट[प्र]-

१३ । वेशं सु(स)र्व्वोपद्रवविवर्जितं सर्व्वस(स्यो)तपच(त्ति)सहितं
चतु[स]सीमावि(व)च्छिन्नं (॥) उ[त्]की-
१४ । र्णताम्[म्र]ं [म]धिविधिम् शासनंकरीकि(कृ)त्य (॥)
मध्यदेशीय टाकारीविप्रस-
१५ । मुद्भ[व]मागताय को[ण्ड]रावङ्गविषय दक्षिणतोषलस्थ
पटवाड्पाट-
१६ । कविनिगताय भारद्वाजसगोत्रायाङ्गिरसवार्हस(स्प)त्य
भारद्वाजत्रि:प्रवराय
१७ । यजुर्वे(र्वे)दाध्यायि(यी)ने माध्यन्दी(न्दि)नीयशाखाय
पण्डितधाराधरस्य पुत्राय दैवज्ञ
१८ । [श्री]जगधराय भूमि[ं]दानविधिना हस्तोदकं दत्(त)्वा
यथाकाल[ं]भ(भा)विन[:] समु (।)-

Second Plate (Second Side)

१९ । [पा]गतान् (॥) शेषपार्थिवान(न्) प्रार्थयति अन्यांश्च
राजपुता(त्रा)मात्ययुवरा[ज]-
२० । वीरभञ्जदेव: अक्षपटली(लि) सञ्चदत(च) सन्धिविग्रह(हि)
पुणनाग प्रतिहार भोपाल रा-
२१ । णक[ल]दमीकलशराजमातुलजठीनाग[1] व्यावहारी(रि)
अरपोत प्रभ्रि(भृ)तीनां राज-
२२ । पादोपजिविन: (।) कीर्त्तिता:(न्) (।) कीर्तितान्
खण्डपालपुरञ्जयसर: (।)[2] यथार्ह मान-

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1. Between ग and व्या there seems to be a symbol for वि which has been possibly scored.

2. Read शूरान्; the adjective कीर्त्तितान् being in the plural, the mention of only two heroes Khaṇḍapāla and Puranjaya must be taken to include similar other heroes.

२३। यित्य[1] समाज्ञापयति मतमस्तु भवतां भूमिदानमिदमस्मद(त)भ-
२४। वद्भिः (।) भाविभिश्च (॥) आचन्द्रार्कक्षितिसमकालं [।] अत्रधर्मानु-
२५। सं(शं)सिनः श्लोकाः [॥] भुमिदान सम दानं न भूतं न भविष्यति।
दानेन य-
२६। त(त्)फलं प्रोक्तम् पालनेन ततोऽधिकं ॥ वहुभिर्वसुधा
दत्ता राजभिः सगरा-
२७। दिभिः [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा
फलं[2] [॥] मा भूमिफल[3]-

Third Plate

२८। शङ्कावः (।) परद[त]ेति पार्थिवाः। स्वदानात्फल-
मानन्त्य[म] परदत्तानुपालनं ॥
२९। स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा यो हरेति(त) वसुन्धरां। स्व[वि]ष्ठायां
कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभिः सह
३०। पच्यते ॥ असारेपि च संसारे जीवितस्य फलद्वयम् [।]
पालन परकीर्तीना[म]
३१। स्वयं कर्तृत्वमेवच ॥ अनुचिन्त्य श्री(श्रि)यम् जीव्यं
पद्मपत्राग्रुविन्द(न्दु)चव(ल) [।] वु[ध]वात्रोदाह्रि(हृ)तं
३२। सर्व्वं न लोप्याः परकीर्त्तयः ॥ अस्मद्वंस(श)जभूपति-
र्यदिपुनर्भूपोन्यवंसो(शो)-
३३। द्भवो मद्दत्तां परिपाल[ये]दिह महीं तस्मै धृतोस्त्यं-
जलि [।][4] मत(त्)शा(च्छा)सनेपि-

1. Read मानयित्वा ।
2. The syllable 'फ' is written below the line.
3. Read भूदफल as in other inscriptions.
4. The second half of the verse 10 is missing.

३४ । त्रि(तृ)पितामहभूमिभागमभ्यप्रदत्त इह यः कुरुतेपकार· ।
शुम्भोः पुर[:]स्थितव-

३५ । [हु]द्विजवत्सपो(घा)तनिः सन्ततिः सकलजन्मशतेषु
भूयात् ॥ भूमिं यः प्रतिगृ-

३६ । [ह्णाति] यच्य(यश्च)भूमिं प्रय[च्]च्छ । उभौतौ
पुण्यकर्माणौ नियतौ स्वर्गगामिनौ [॥]

३७ । [अस्य कालपण्ड]त[स्य] षणिक(ग)गणे[श]त्तरेण
ली(लि)खितमिति ॥

NOTES

This set consisting of three copper plates hinged on a copper ring, was unearthed by a cultivator while cultivating his wasteland in Antirigam village of Purvakhaṇḍa in Chatrapur division of Ganjam District The late Tariṇi Charan Rath of Netagam of Gumsur (Ganjam District) edited the plates in E. I. Vol. XIX, pp. 41-45.

The set consists of three plates each measuring about 7" × 3". The ring through which the plates have passed, contains the royal seal, shaped in conical form on which is a legend in two lines as :— Śrīmat Śubha-
Ja[ya]deva nṛpatiḥ I

Probably it is a mistake for *Śrīmat-Śubha-Jayabhañja-nṛpatiḥ* or *Jayadeva nṛpatiḥ*, which is the name of the donor of the grant.

At the top of the seal there is an *Amṛta kumbha* like that of the No. 36. The language is Sanskrit and the inscription begins with the Praśasti of the Bhañjas in new type of verses not known hitherto. The script belongs to the 13th century A.D. Jayabhañja granted a village to a brahmin, Jagadhara son of Dharādhara of Paṭṭavāḍapāṭaka. The same donee appears in the Kopotesvara plates* of the time of the Aniankabhima III who ruled in the first half of the 13th century A.D. and the Antirigam plates of Yaśabhañjadeva (No. 36) Probably Jayabhañja was a brother of Yaśabhañja who were contemporaries of Aniankabhima III of the Gaṅga dynasty. He was ruling from Kolāḍa-Kaṭaka. It has been identified with modern Kuāḍa. According to the traditional account of Gumsur, Kullāḍa was conquered and made the capital in the latter part of the 12th century A.D.

* O. H. R. J. Vol. IX, pp. 19-29 ff.

No. 39

THE JURĀḌĀ GRANT OF NETTABHANJADEVA

1. Donor ... ... Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Neṭṭabhañja, son of Raṇabhañja and grand son of Vṛihad Neṭṭabhañja
2. Title ... ... Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara, Paramavaiṣṇava
3. Place of issue ... ... Kumārapura
4. Date ... ... Phālguṇa Paurṇamāsi, Soma grahaṇa
5. Officers ... ... (1) Mahādevī- Śrī Santosha Mādhavi
   (2) Yuvarāja – Śri Rāyabhañja
   (3) Pātra – Śrī Yaśodhara
   (4) Akshaśāli – Śrī Ajānanda
   (5) Pratihāra – Śrī Bhavilla
   (6) Vāguṇi – Śrī Rāṇikāvāsa
6. Topography ... ... (1) Kumārapura—(t)
   (2) Khiñjalimaṇḍala—(p)
   (3) Gaḍa-vishaya—(d)
   (4) Jurāḍā —(v)
7. Donee ... . Pātra Śrī Vāpanna, son of Bhaṭṭa Guheśvara and grand son of Bhaṭṭa Santosha of Visvāmitra *gotra,* Kānva Śā*kh*ā of the Yajurveda and an immigrant from Gaṅgavāḍi
8. Authority ... ... Edited by C R. Krisṇamāchārlu in E I. Vol. XXIV, pp 15-20 ff
9. Remarks ... .. The donor of this grant, Neṭṭabhañja-deva is a contemporary of Kirttirāja-deva of the Gaṅga dynasty.

TEXT

First Plate

१। सिद्धम् [।।] यस्माच्चक्रगदासिशङ्खधनुषः श्रीवत्सवार्च्चावि[1]।
द्योन्ते ये

२। दितिअधिनाथ[1] वनिता वैधव्यदीक्षाकृतः [।] सोय'
भक्तजना[य] मोक्षफ[ल]द[:]

३। श्रीभञ्जव['शो]द्भवान् पायद्वः कुलदेवता प्रतिदिन'
नारायणो भूभुजः ।।

४। स्वा(स्व)स्ति [।] स्रो(श्री)कुमारपुरात् परमवैष्णव[:]
स(श)ङ्कैकस(श)ब्दाभिनन्दित-

५। मत्तमयूरतूर्य्यरवो(त) क(त्रा)सतारावितचक्रभञ्जामलकुलति-

६। लकमहामण्डलेश्वर स्री(श्री)मद्वृहि(ह)त् नेट्टभञ्ज-
देवस्य[2] स्री(श्री)म-

७। हरणभञ्जदेवस्यात्मजः महामण्डलेस्व(श्व)र स्री(श्री)मन्नेट्ट-
भञ्जदेव पादा[:]

८। कुस(श)लीनः खिञ्जलिमण्डलप्रतिवद्धगड्विषयीय जुराड़ाग्रामे सा-

९। मन्ति सामवाजिप्रमुखसमस्त(स्त)निवासिनो जनपदान् समाज्ञाप-

Second Plate (First Side)

१०। यन्ति विदितमस्तु भवताम् ग्रामोय' चतुःशा(सी)मा-
वच्छिन्न[:] सजल स्त(स्थ)ल[:] सवि-

११। टपलतासपद्रारण्य[:] साम्त्र(म्र)मधु[:] समीनस्तो(तो)-
य[:]सञ्चो(र्व्वो)पद्रववर्जित-

1. Read द्योतन्ते दितिजाधिनाथ ।

2. The Editor reads स्रो(श्री)मद्विहित which gives no meaning. The correct reading should be श्रीमद्वृहत् नेट्टभञ्जदेवस्य ।

१२ । : (।) अचट्टभट्टप्रवेश(शः) भविष्यत्कररहित:
भूमिछि(च्छि)द्रपि(वि)धानन्यायेन(ना)-

१३ । चन्द्र(न्द्रा)र्क पर्यन्तम् मातापित्रोरात्म[न]श्च सर्व्वसत्वा-
(ण्णा)नाम् पुण्ययशोभिवृ-

१४ । द्धये गङ्गवाडिविनिर्गत विश्वामित्रगोत्र पञ्चारिष(पञ्चार्षेय)प्रव-

१५ । र य[यु]र्व्वेदाध्ययन क[ण्व](एव)सा(शा)खा भट्ट सन्तोष
पौत्राय भ-

१६ । ट्टगुहेश्वरस्यात्मज पात्र श्रीवा[प्प]न्नाय ॥ महादेवी श्रीसन्तोष-

१७। माधवी । युवराज[:] श्रीरायभञ्ज[:] । पात्र[:]
श्रीयशोधर[:] ॥ अक्षपट-

Second Plate (Second Side)

१८ । लि(ली) श्रीअ[जा]नन्द[: ।]* प्रतिहार[:] श्रीभाविल्ल[:] ।
भाण्डागारि स्त्री(श्री)राणीकावा[स्तोत्र]प-

१९ । रिज्ञाने फालगुण(न)पौर्णमा(मा)स्यां सोमग्रहणे
उदकपूर्वक ताम्र(म्र) सा(शा)सनी-

२० । कृत्यप्रदत्तोस्म(स्मा)भिः । अस्मद्गौरवात् पुण्ययशोभि-
वृद्धये अ(आ)गामो(मि)नृ-

२१ । पि(पति)भि: परिपालनीय: । अस्मदवंश(वंशे) परिक्षीणे
यः केश्चि(कैश्च)न्नृपि(पति)र्भवेत् ॥(।)

२२ । तस्य(स्या)हं पाद[लग्नो]स्मि मम[द]त्तानुपा(पाल)नात् [।।]
भूमि यः प्रतिगृह्णा(ह्णा)-

२३ । ति यश्च(श्च) भूमि(मिं) प्रयच्छति । उभौ तौ पुण्य(ण्य)-
कर्माणौ नियतं स्वर्ग(र्ग)गा-

२४ । मिनौ ॥ [आ]स्फोटयन्ति पितर: प्रव(ल्ग)न्ति पितामहा: ।
भूमिदा(दा)ता कुले

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* The correct reading is श्री अ(आ)ज्ञानन्द[:] ।

२५ । जात: सत्र(न)स्त्राता भविष्यति [।] वहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता
राजभि: सगरादिभि: ॥(।)
२६ । यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फल'(लम्) [।]
मा भूद्फलस(श)ङ्कावः ॥[1]

Third Plate

२७ । परद्त्तेती(ति) पार्थिवाः । स्वदत्तात्फलमानन्त्य[ं] परदत्तानुपालने [।।] हरते •
२८ । हारयते(येद्)भूमि(ं) मन्दवुद्धिस्तमोभृ(वृ)तः । स वद्धो
वारुणै: पाशैस्ते(स्ति)र्य्यग्यो-
२९ । निषु या(जा)यते ।(।।) स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा यो हरेद्(त)
वसुन्धराम् । स विष्ठायां
३० । कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभि: सह पच्यते ॥ तं(त)ड़ागानां सहस्रेण वाज-
३१ । पेय शतेन च ॥(।) गवां काटिप्रदानेन भूमिहर्त्ता(र्त्ता) न[शु]ध्यति [।।] •
३२ । गामेकां सुव स्व)र्णमेक' च भूमेरप्यर्द्धमङ्गुलं(लम्) [।] हरन्नरकमाप्नोति
३३ । यावदाहू(भू)तसं[सव]म् ॥ राजकिप्रलया[रु]च्या स ॥४॥* खण्डपा-
३४ । लमुण्डमोलरुप्या स ॥४॥* वा(ण)क(ग्)मलकेन ताम्व्र(म्रे)लिखित' ॥

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1. The daṇḍa is superfluous,

* The learned editor of the inscription C. R. Krishnamacharlu has not deciphered the numerical symbol seen in lines 33 and 34 after the letter स. But this defect has been pointed out by the learned editor of E. I. Dr. N. P. Chakravarti, in his foot-note. He, however, suggests to read 70 for these numerical symbols in lines 33 and 34, but I think, it should be read as 4. A similar symbol is given in Plate LXXVI in the Palaeography of India by G. H. Ojha, Similar symbol is also noticed in some Gaṅga inscriptions,

NOTES

In December 1927, an inhabitant of Polasara village in Athagarh Taluk of Ganjam district found two sets of copper plates near the Śiva Temple of Svapnesvara while digging for foundation in the premises of the said temple. The plates were preserved in the Chandrasekhar temple of the same village. Pandit Gopavandhu Vidyābhūṣaṇa of Parlakhemundi edited the inscription in a local monthly journal called "Vaishy vāṇi". Subsequently Sri S.N. Rajguru examined the second plate which belonged to a Gaṅga king namely Kīrttirājadeva where the donee is same as in the present plate.* Then Sri L. H Jagadev, the ex-Rājā of Tekkali edited the plates of Neṭṭabhañjadeva in J. A. H. R S Vol VII, p. 109. The same inscription was re-edited by C. R. Kriṣṇamacharlu of Madras in E I. Vol. XXIV, pp. 15-20 ff.

The set consists of three plates each measuring about 6"×2⅞" and they pass through a copper ring of 3¼" in diameter. The ring contains a circular seal having the emblem of a *Purṇa-Kumbha* or *Amṛta-Kumbha*.

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* J.A.H.R.S. Vol. III, p. 30.

No. 40

BHANJANAGAR PLATES OF NETTABHANJA

1.	Donor	Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Śrī Neṭṭabhañja-deva, son of Rājaputra Maṅgala-kalaśa and grand son of Mahā-maṇḍaleśvara Śrī Neṭṭabhañja.
2.	Title	Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara, Paramavaiṣṇava
3.	Place of issue ...	Khollipāṭi.
4.	Date	Samvat 3 R.Y. Māgha va di 7.
5.	Officers	(1) Mahādevi-Śrī Śrī Māhāyi-(Queen) (2) Yuvarāja – Śrī Prithvibhañja (3) Sndhivigrahi – Śrī Bhimāmaṇḍala (4) Sāmavāyi – Śrī Gāmaḍā (5) Mahāsāmanta – Bhimalli (6) Daṇḍanāyaka – Garbheśvara (7) Vāguli – Devadāsa (8) Supakāriṇi – Vidyāmati
6.	Topography	(1) Khollipāṭi – (t) (2) Khiñjalimaṇḍala – (p) (3) Vāsevakhaṇḍa—(d) (4) Aṭai—(v) (5) Harapura –(v)
7.	Donee	Akshapaṭali Śrī Dāmodara Śarman son of Thākura Vāhudatta and grand son of Akshapaṭali Narasimhadatta of Pingala *gotra*, Panchārsheya *pravara* and Ārya Kulina and who was an immigrant from Harapura.
8.	Authority	Proposed to be edited by Sri A Dās, I.A.S.
9.	Remarks	

TEXT

First Plate

१। ॐ स्वस्ति। यस्माच्चक्रगदासिशङ्खधनुषः श्रीवत्सता त्वोव-
२। पि द्योतन्ते दितिजाधिनाथवनिता वैधव्यदीक्षारत: [।] सोऽपी(पि) भक्तजनाय
३। मोक्ष फलदः श्रीमज्जगत्सो(शा)द्भवान(न्) पायाद्वः कुलदेवता प्रतिदिनं नारा-
४। यणो भूभुजः ।[।] स्वोज्झिपाटीतः परमवैष्णव-शङ्खैक सुन्दरनिनाद
५। समानन्दित–मत्तमयूर तूर्य्यंरवोत्रासिताराविचक्र-महामण्ड-
६। लेश्वर-नेट्टभञ्जदेवस्य पौत्र राजपुत्र मङ्गलकलशस्य सु-
७। त महामण्डलेश्वर-श्रीनेट्टभञ्जदेव पादाः कुशलिनः [।।] खिञ्जलि-
८। मण्डलीय वासेवखण्ड प्रतिबद्ध आटइ ग्रामे सामन्ति-सामवा-
९। यि प्रमुख निवासिनः समस्त जनपदान् समाज्ञापयन्ति

Second Plate (First Side)

१०। विदितमस्तु भवतां ग्रामोयं कोष्ठादाकृष्याचटभट प्रवेश स-
११। जलस्थल सविटप सगुल्मलता सपद्रारण्य समत्स्य कच्छप स्रतु-
१२। :सीमा परिच्छिन्नः मातापित्रोरात्मनः पुण्ययशाविवृद्धये
१३। आचन्द्रार्कं समकालं यावत(त्) महादेवी श्रीश्रीमाहायि युवरां
१४। ज श्रीपृथिवीभञ्ज सन्धिविग्रह श्रीभीमामण्डल सामवा-
१५। यि श्रीगामड़ा महासामन्त भीमज्झि दण्डनायक गर्भे(र्भे)श्वर

१६। वागुलि देवदास सूपकारिणी-विद्यामति गव्भं(र्भ)रूप सप्तशतदारि-

१७। का परिवाराभिजन प्रभृतीनां व्यवहरण परिज्ञानतया हरपुर वि

१८। निर्गत पिङ्गलगोत्राय पञ्चा(ञ्च)रिष प्रवराय आय्य(र्य्य) कुलिने अद्दप-

Second Plate (Second Side)

१६। टलि नरसिंहदत्त पो(पौ)त्राय ठक्कुर वाहुदत्त पुत्राय अत्तपटल(लि) श्रीदामोद-

२०। रदत्तस(श)र्म्मणे पुत्र-पौत्र-प्रपौत्र प्रभृ(भु)तिकाय अत्यन्तक्लिष्टभक्ति परा-

२१। धीनाय उत्तरायण सङ्क्रान्त्यां परमानुग्रहातखटन(व)न्धेन ताम्त्र(म्र) शास-

२२। नीकृत्य प्रदत्तोऽस्माभिरतः ताम्त्र(म्र)संदर्शनात(त) कौ(कै)रपि वाधा न करणी-

२३। या[त्] [॥] ये के[न]चित(त्) कालात्तायित्वा भविष्यन्ति लिखित मर्य्यादयापरिपाल-

२४। नीयमिति ।[।] किञ्चितथाचोक्त' भूमिं यः प्रतिगृह्णा- (ह्ण)ति यश्च भूमि प्र-

२५। यच्छति। तभौ तौ पुण्यकर्म्माणौ नियतौ स्वर्ग- गामिनौ ।[।] स्व-

२६। दत्तां परदत्तांम्बा ये हरेद्वसुन्धरां स विष्ठायां कृमिभूं त्वा पि-

२७। तृभिः सह पच्यते ।[।] गामेकां स्वर्णमेकञ्च भूमेरप्यर्द्धा(र्द्ध)म-

Third Plate

२८। ङ्गुल' हरन्नरकमाप्नोति यावदाहूति संप्लवं ।[।]
माभूय फल स(श)-

२९। ङ्काव: परदत्तेति पार्थिवाः [।] यस्य यस्य यदा
भूमिस्तस्य त-

३०। स्य तदा फल' [।।] आ(अ)स्मद्वन्स्या('शा)न्यत्रन्से('शे)
वा य: कश्चिव(त्) नृपतिर्भं-

३१। वेत्। तस्याहं पादलग्नोस्मि ममदत्तानुपालने ।[।] सम्ब-

३२। त् ३ माघ व दि ७

NOTES

The history of discovery of the plates is not known. It was acquired by Sri A. Das, I.A.S. in 1970 from Bhañjanagar and deciphered by Sri S. N. Rajguru from whom I collected the text of the inscription. Unfortunately, the description of the copper plate is not available. But from the text, it can be assumed that there were three plates. The language of the grant is Sanskrit. It was issued from Khollipāṭi which can be identified with modern Khallikote.

It is interesting to note that the invocatory verses written in the first plate, have similarity with the Jurada grant of the Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Neṭṭabhañja (No. 39) We find the following genealogy in the grant under discussion :—

Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Neṭṭabhañja I
|
Rājaputra Maṅgalakalaśa
|
Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Neṭṭabhañja II
Queen Mahādevī Śrī Śrī Māhāyī
|
Yuvarāja Śrī Prithvibhañja

Where as the Jurāḍā grant furnishes the following genealogy :-

Mahāmaṇḍalesvara Neṭṭabhañja I
|
Raṇabhañja
|
Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Neṭṭabhañja II
Queen Mahādevī Śrī Santoshamādhavī
|
Yuvarāja Śrī Rāyabhañja.

It is probable that Neṭṭabhañja of both the grants were ruling in small principalities known as Maṇḍalas like Kumārapura and Khollipati and they bore the title Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara.

The date is mentioned in the regnal year of the king as *Samvat* 3, Māgha va di 7. It is not known, whether, Neṭṭabhañja I, the grand father of Neṭṭabhañja II and Maṅgalakalaśa, the father of the donor of the grant were actually rulers.



No. 41

BAUD PLATES OF NETTABHANJA

1. Donor	Śrī Neṭṭabhañjadeva, who should not be confounded with Nettabhañja of the Dasapalla plate.
... ...	Paramamāheśvara
3. Place of issue	Aṅgulakapattana.
4. Date	Samvat 60 or 70. 5. Kārttika, va.di, 13
5. Officers	(1) Bādurākalpadāsa (engraver) (2) Ṇaṇṇa (writer)
6. Topography	(1) Aṅgulakapattana—(town) (2) Olāśṛṅga-viṣaya – (district) (3) Chattarāghāta (?)—(v)
7. Donee	Mādhavasvāmin of Parāśarasa *gotra*, Vājasaneya *Charaṇa*, Kāṇva Śā*khā*.
8. Authority	J.B.O.R.S. Vol. XVII, pp. 104-118 Edited by Pandit Bināyak Miśra.
9. Remarks	The grant was issued on the occasion of the death of the queen mother, Vāsaṭa Mahādevī. The invocatory verse is not conventional. The numerical symbol of the tenth place used after Samvat is doubtful.

TEXT

First Plate (Reverse)

१। ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] नेत्रोध्वेम्भृति सान्द्र राग कपिल-
२। प्रान्त प्रभोद्भासिताः। खण्डेन्दोद्य तिभिर्व्विशु-
३। द्ध धवलाः नीलस्वभावाः[1] क्वचित्।
४। द्रक्तांः पन्नगभोगरत्नमणिभिः पद्म[2]
५। न्द्ररागारुणैः ।।[2] नानावर्ण्ण धरेन्द्र चा-
६। परुचिराः स्थाणोर्ज्जटाः पान्तुवः ।। नानारा-
७। माभिरामोद्यानवत् षण्डमण्डनमनोह-

a

Second Plte (Obverse)

८। र कुसुमस्तवकाकीर्ण्णे। विविधविहद्विज-
९। जनाकुले। नानादिगन्तरागत पण्डितसा-
१०। र्थार्थी सम्भृत विविध पण्यै[:] पञ्चीयमा-
११। न[3] विपणिवणिग्जनपदै[ः] श्रीमति नवा-
१२। ङ्गुलक पत्तने। पृथु [शा]रदमलनीलाब्ज (?) तनु निशि-
१३। त निस्त्रिंशाहतिकर विच्छुरित भुजयुगलः ।
१४। क्षितितल वि(?)मल कुलतिलकः

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1. Pandit B. Mishra reads नीलस्वभावाः।
2. Daṇḍa is superfluous.
3. Read प्रचीयमान।

Second Plate (Reverse)

१५। परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्या-
१६। तः श्रीनेट्टभञ्जदेवः कुशली। श्रोलाश्रृ-
१७। ङ्ग विषये। श्रीसामन्त महासा-
१८। मन्त महाराजा राजानक राजपु-
१९। त्रान्तरङ्ग कुमारामात्य परिक तदायुक्त-
२०। कान्वर्त्तमानभविष्यदधिकरणान् यथार्हं

Third Plate (Obverse)

२१। सतकृत्य समाज्ञापयति विदितस्भवतु[1] अथ-
२२। तामेतद्विषय सम्बद्ध खण्डक्षेत्र स्तम्बकार[2] लो-
२३। एडकः प्राक्परिच्छिन्न वत्तलाघाट[3] सी-
२४। मासमेतोस्माभिर्व्वाजसनेय-
२५। चरणाय कान्वपाराशर स गोत्राय मा-
२६। धवस्वामिने सलिलधारापुरस्सरेण वि-
२७। धिना चन्द्रार्कक्षिति क्षितिधर समकाला-

Third Plate (Reverse)

२८। य स्वर्लोकगतायाः राज्ञी श्रीवासदा-
२९। देव्याः परलोकगमन पुण्यसम्भार मु-
३०। द्दिश्य सुकृतधर्म्म फलप्रा-
३१। प्तिविवृद्धये प्रतिपादितस्तदेत-
३२। चाम्रपट्टदशानाद्यथाकालोत्पाद्य मान-
३३। सस्य जातयवे न संग्रहसरत्वणो प-

1. The editor, Pandit B. Mishra reads 'स्भवतु'. But the correct reading will be 'स्भवतु'।
2. Pandit B. Mishra reads 'स्तम्बकार'. But it is 'स्ताम्रकार'।
3. The reading is 'चत्तराघाट' or 'चत्तुराघाट'।

Fourth Plate (Obverse)

३४। भोगदानादिविनियोगमुपयुञ्जनत्या-
३५। त्य क्षितिपति गौरवाद्धर्म्मगौरवाच्च
३६। न कैश्चिद्विघातः करणीय इत्युक्तञ्च
३७। च धर्मशास्त्रे। बहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता
३८। राजभिः सगरादिभि र्यस्य यस्य यदा भू-
३९। मिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं। माभूदफल-

Fourth Plate (Reverse)

४०। शङ्कावः परदत्तेति पार्थिवाः स्वदानात्फ-
४१। मानन्त्यं परदत्तानुपालनं। षष्टिव-
४२। र्ष सहस्रेण स्वर्गे मोदति भू-
४३। मिदः आक्षिप्ता चानुमन्ता च तन्यै-
४४। व नरके वसेत्॥ दानानामिह
४५। भूमिदानामधिकम् संत(त्विमः) श्रुत[1]

Fifth Plate (Obverse)

४६। यफलं[2]। नो गोभिर्न्न हिरण्यजैर्न्न हि
४७। धनैरन्यैर्म्मनोहारिभिः॥ मांतङ्गैः शित-
४८। चारुचामर चलत्तुङ्गैस्तुरङ्गैर्नतत्।
४९। भूदानादपि भूतये भुवि महच्छ्रेयम्-
५०। परं पालनं। इति कमलदलाम्बुबिन्दुलो-
५१। लां श्रियमानुचिन्त्य मनुष्यजीवितञ्च सक-

1. Read सहस्र श्रुतं।
2. Read यत्फलं।

Fifth Plate (Reverse)

५२। लमिदमस्माद्दत्तञ्च वुध्वा न हि पुरुषैः

५३। परकीत्तिर्यो विलोप्याः।[।] स्वयं राज्ञा परता-

५४। ज्ञा। श्रीघ्रण्णेन उल्लेखितम्। उत्कीर्ण्णम्

५५। बाहराकनादास[1]। ताम्रपट्टकमिति

५६। सम्वत् ६०. ८[2] कार्त्ति[क] वदि १०. ३

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1. It looks like बाहुराकल्पदास।

2. Pandit B. Mishra reads 90, 8. But the two numerical symbols are quite distinct. The first symbol resembles 60 or 70 as per Plate No. LXXIII of G. H. Ojha's Indian Palaeography; and the second symbol resembles 5 as per Plate No. LXXII, Ibid.

So the Samvat should be read as either 65 or 75 instead of 98, read by Pandit Mishra. If this *Samvat* is equal to the Bhauma *Samvat* which started from A. D. 736, the corresponding Christian era will be A. D. (65+736=)801 or (75+736)=811.

NOTES

This set of copper plate inscription consisting, of five copper plates was preserved in the Boud palace of the ex-ruling chief of Boud. It was borrowed by Pandit Tarakeswar Ganguli of Mayurbhañja, who lent the same to Pandit Binayak Miśra for decipherment. Pandit Miśra edited the plates in J. B. O. R. S. Vol, XVII, pp. 104-118 ff.

The set consists of five plates each measuring about 5.5×3" They are strung together on a ring of copper, 1.25" in thickness and 2.75" in diameter. The ring contains the royal seal with the emblem of a lion in squatting posture.

The language of the inscription is Sanskrit and the scripts belong to about the 8th or 9th century A. D. If the *Samvat* mentioned in this record in line 56 is taken as Bhauma *Samvat*, the date of the inscription should be 801 or 811 A.D.

Pandit Miśra identifies Navaṅgulakapattana with the modern Angul. Sri Sudhakara Pattnaik identifies it with Nanguliabedhā situated between Meramandali and Angul. About two miles from this village, there is another village called Sautira grama wherefrom a copper plate inscription of Daṇḍimahadevī of Bhaumakara dynasty was discovered.

No. 42

BAUD PLATES OF SOLAṆABHANJA

1. Donor	Śrī Saloṇabhañjadeva, son of Durjaya-bhañja and grand son of Śilābhañja.
2. Title	Paramavaiṣṇava, Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara
3. Place of issue	Vakaisiṁga
4. Date	Samvatsara 27th (R. Y.) Phālguṇa Śukla trayodaśī.
5. Officers	?
6. Topography	(1) Gandharavādimaṇḍala—(p) (2) Khatyā-viṣaya—(d) (3) Nayaḍa—(v) (4) Vakaisiṁgā—(t)
7. Donee	Mahādeva, son of Krisṇa and grand son of Goula belonging to the Kāśyapa-*gotra* and Yajurveda.
8. Authority	Edited by Dr. Krisṇa Ch. Pāṇigrāhī in E I. Vol, XXVI, pp 276-279 ff.
9. Remarks	

TEXT

First Plate

१। सिद्धम् [।] ॐ नमो नारायणाय ॥ स्वस्ति श्रीकास्य(श्य)-
पोयन्यो मु-
२। निमा(र्मा)न्यस्तपोधिकः । तदूवंसे(शे) भञ्जवंशोयमासीच्छुर-
३। : स्वधर्मंकृत(त्) । यो मण्डलं गन्धरवाड़िसङ्कमुत्-
पादयामासमु-
४। जावलेन । वलेन सोमोद्भव मुक्तमासीत् स श्रीशिलाभञ्ज उ-
५। दार कीर्त्तिः ॥ तस्मात्मजा दुर्जंयभञ्जनामा नृपोवसत्
स्वर्णंपुरेन्वशा–
६। स । यो मंड़(ण्ड)लेसा(शा)न्निजवाहुविर्य्यांदासीदूरणे
शूरजनाग्रणि(णी)ग्यः(ज्ञः)
७। तत् सूनुः श्रीसलोणः सकलजनमनोवाञ्छितार्थं प्रदाता
दत्त दमा गो-
८। हिरण्यान्नकृत वृद्दत पुष्कर(रि)ण्यादिवन्धः ॥ नित्यानुष्ठान-
कर्मंप्रज-
९। नित यशसाच्छादित द्वेषिपस्क(पक्ष): शश्वत् संग्राम-
मूर्द्धं ण्यरिनिकरशिरो-
१०। लाघवेन न्यवादात् ॥ मध्यदेशोद्भवो विप्रः श्रुतिस्मृति-
पुराणवित् ॥( ) ना-
११। मा गौल इत्यासीच्छान्तः काश्यपगोत्रजः ॥ ततपुत्र
कृष्णनामासोद् यजु-
१२। र्वेदविदात्मवित् [।] ब्रह्मन्यस्तमनस्कः सन्नीतका आवशेषकः ॥

Second Plate (First Side)

१३ । नुस्तार्किकोज्ञातवेदान्तोवेदवित् कविः । उपासनी
१४ । महादेवः श्रीमान्पात्रंस उत्तम'(म्) स्तत्यांविषयस-
१५ । म्बद्ध' गन्धरवाडिमण्डले । नयड़ाग्राममेतस्मै स-
१६ । र्वोपद्रववर्जितं(म्) । सनिध्युपनिधिक्र`म' सोपजातान्य-
१७ । वस्तुक' । स श्रीसलोणभञ्जोय' दत्तवान् पु-
१८ । ण्य वृद्धये ॥ प्रति सम्वत्सर' देय' नृपवन्दाप-
१९ । नार्थक(म्) । ग्रामाधिपतिना वासोयुगमेक' नृपेप-
२० । र'(म्) ग्रामश्चाय' पूर्वस्यां दिशि राज प्रतिवद्ध-
२१ । पुरुषेर्विषय प्रधानपुरुषेश्च दृष्टसीमा
२२ । रोपितशिलावच्छिन्नः दक्षिणस्यामपि दिशि ते-
२३ । द्दष्ट सीमा समारोपित शिला विच्छिन्नः । पश्चि-

Second Plate (Second Side)

२४ । मतः तुण्डरिधिङ्गा सीमा विच्छिन्नः । उत्त-
२५ । रस्यो दिशि महानद्यद्ध स्रोतः सीमा विच्छिन्न-
२६ । :॥ एवं चतुःसीमा परिच्छिन्नो यमस्मद् भञ्जवंशे
२७ । ये मण्डलाधिकारिणो भविष्यन्ति तैरवश्यं यथावत्
२८ । परिपालनीयः ॥ तथा चास्मिन्नार्थे महर्षिभिरुदाहृतं शा-
२९ । स्त्र' स्मरन्ति । वहुभिर्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः ।
३० । यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि स्तस्य तस्य तदा फल (म्) ॥
माभूद फल-
३१ । शङ्कावः परदत्तेति पार्थिवाः । स्वदत्तात्फलमाधिक्यं परद-
३२ । त्तानुपालने ॥ गामेकां स्वर्णमेकम्वा भूमेरप्यर्द्ध मङ्गु-
३३ । लं(म्) । हरन्नरकमाप्नोति यावदाहूतसंप्लवः ॥ स्वदत्तां पर-

Third Plate

३४। दत्तां वा यो हरेत वसुन्धरां(म्) क(कृ)मिभू तः(त्वा)स विष्ठा-
३५। यां पितृभिः सह पच्यते।(।।) भूमिं यः प्रतिगृह्णाति यश्च भू-
३६। मिं प्रयच्छति। उभौ तौ पुण्यकर्माणौ नियतौ स्वर्गगामिनौ
किञ्च।
३७। मम व[ं]शे परी(रि) यः कश्चिन्नृपतिर्भवेत्। तस्याहं पाद ल-
३८। ग्नोऽस्मि मम दत्तं न लोपयेदिति ॥०॥ वर्कैसिगावस्थितौ।
पर-
३९। मवैष्णव समस्त प्रशस्त्यलंकृत महामण्डलेश्वर श्रीस-
४०। लोणभञ्जदेवस्य प्रवर्द्धमानविजयराज्ये सप्तविंशति-
४१। तमे सम्वत्सरे फाल्गुनशुक्लत्रयोदस्यां(श्यां)...* ॥०॥
४२। लिखितमिदं ताम(म्र)शासनमिति ॥

* Here are two letters, which were probably मिति. are cancelled,

NOTES

On the 4th July 1939 one Braja Pradhan, a cultivator of Baudhgarh unearthed a set of copper plate inscription from his paddy field while ploughing the plot. He gave it to the Dewan of the ex-Baud State Mr. S Roy, B. A., Bar-at-law, who in 1939 sent the plates to T.N. Ramachandran, the then officiating Superintendent of the Archaeological Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta.

The set consists of three copper plate each measuring about 8.1"×5.5" held together by a copper ring about 12" in diameter. The language of the inscription is Sanskrit, mostly written in verse. Some grammatical and spelling mistakes are also found in the text. The inscription is edited by Dr. K. C. Panigrahi in E. I. Vol. XXVI, pp. 276-279 ff. According to him the script used in the inscription is Proto-Oriya and they may be classed with those of Adipur plate of Durjayabhañja,[1] the Mahaḍā plates of Yogeśvaradevavarman[2] the Patna Museum plates of Someśvara[3] and the Baud plates of Kanaka bhañja.[4] On palaeographical ground and in consideration of the language used in this record, Dr. Panigrahi attributes it to the 14th century A. D. at the lattest. As regards the place names, we agree with the editor who identifies Suvarṇṇapura with the modern Sonepur in the District of Bolangir. He suggests that Gandharavāḍi and Khatyā may respectively be identified with Goebābāri in the Baudh state and Kaintragarh in the Athmallik state. The latter is situated on the north bank of the Mahānadī river and is not far from the head-

1. E. I. Vol. XXV, p. 172
2. Ibid Vol. XII, p. 218
3. Ibid Vol. XIX, p 97
4. J.B.O.R.S. Vol. II, p. 356

quarters of the Athmallik state. Since the gift village Nayaḍā included in the vishaya of Khatyā and the river Mahānadī as its northern boundary (line 25), the identification of Khatyā with Kaintrā is placed on surer grounds. The word Gaḍa (fort) which is generally added to the names of old places in Orissa, must have come to be associated with it later on

The donor of this grant belongs to the dynasty of Kāśyapa as Kanakabhañja of the Baudh plates (No. 43).

No. 43

BAUD PLATES OF KANAKABHANJA

1. Donor ... . Śrī Kanakabhañja, son of Śrī Durjayabhañjadeva and grand son of Śrī Solaṇabbhañja.

2. Title ... ... ?

3. Place of issue ... ... ?

4. Date ... ... Regnal Year 3

5. Officers ... ... Vijñani Nipuṇa

6. Topography ... ... (1) Vāghulakhaṇḍa – (d)
   (2) Jamarāpura—(v)
   (3) Sihipura – (v)
   (4) Dharmmapura – (v)
   (5) Mādhavapura—(v)
   (6) Koyāsinghā—(v)
   (7) Telanadī—(r)

7. Donee ... ... Harivaṁśa, son of Dhanapati, grand son of Arthapati of Parāśara *gotra* and Trayārsheya *pravara* and migrated from Madhyadeśa and a resident of Hastigrāma.

8. Authority ... ... Edited by Sri B. C. Mazumdar in J.B.O.R.S. Vol. II, p. 367 ff.

9. Remarks ... ...

TEXT

First Plate (First Side)

१। ॐ स्वस्ति स्रो(श्री)कास्यपो नाम मनिरासीन्महातपाः।
तद्वन्से

२। भञ्जवःसोथ मस्मिंन शुद्धान्वये पुरा। यस्य स्ववैन्से हि श्रेष्ठाव

३। भूवः किल भूमुजः। येद्त्त' सासन' पञ्चस्थान'
पञ्चोत्तर' तथा। स-

४। त' पञ्चगजेन्द्राणां घर्मं यसवि[1] नो। भटेन मार्ज्जिता येषां
मन्ये गौ-

५। ड़ेस्वरादयः। वन्धनाय तु डखौ(गौ)ड़मवन्द्यातु न
मुक्तव(वा)न्। देहि कर्प्पूर ख-

६। एडीम्मे भट्टेनोक्तेन लेष्ट दौं[2]। षोड़स्यैवत्तकर्प्पूरखण्डैक
यस्य प-

७। त्तने।। प्रामीन सोलणोभञ्जोभूद्वन्सेस्मिन पृथिवीं पतिः।
प्रासाद प्र-

८। सरद्धाम धवलीकृतमण्डलः। प्रतिमाश्चान्नदन्यश्च पान्थ-
पाथेय तण्डु-

९। लः। अनेकाराम संच्छन्न च्छ(च्छा)याच्छादित भूतलः।
निखातानेक संजूत

१०। जलन्यर्थं प्रपाफलः। पारायत वर्ण्णेषु समेया सकलं ययौ।

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1. The letter is not legible.

2. The meaning of the word is not clear.

Second Plate (First Side)

११ । दिक्‌क्षिप्त कीर्तिः सन्वस्र तपोवाराणर्षी प्रति । स्रो(श्री)-
मान्युजयभञ्जो-

१२ । भूत्तत्पुत्रो रणदुर्जयः यज्ञिणया वरणेदत्तो दत्तो दानकथा-
स्व(श्र)ये

१३ । वभूव मण्डलासीना चूडामणिरिवा परः । स्रो(श्री)मान्
कनकभञ्जाभूत-

१४ । त्पुत्रो नृपसत्तमः । चण्डादोर्दण्ड सांवेलत्‌ खड्गमण्डल
पण्डितः । र-

१५ । ण्योमारपुरवोम नामिरस्मिखण्डितः । परिपन्थि निखातैक वि-

१६ । ध्याया म(म)ति पण्डित' । दोर्द्दण्ड चण्डदोर्दण्ड सर्वास्प-
रिक कण्डितः मांष-

१७ । वयः । सृष्ट्या विश्वसृज' । विक्रमेण विष्णु' रौद्रेण
रुद्रं [।] सौर्य्येण(ण)सुना-

१८ । सीर' ॥ सौम्येन सोम' । वलेन मरुत(त्) । विभवेन
धनद' ॥ कान्त्या मद-

१९ । न' । क्षान्त्या दमा धरां । स्थाम्ना जलधिं धाम्ना द्युमणिं ।
धियाधिषणं सतु-

२० । लपाठ(ति) निखिल सुरसमूह' । मध्यदेश विनिर्गत
हस्तिग्रामीय पा-

Second Plate (Second Side)

२१ । राश्वरगोत्रः त्रियार्पे(र्षे)यः प्रवरो गुणैः । अर्थपति नाम द्वि-

२२ । जोभूत साधुसत्तमः तत्पुत्रो भूत धनपति विद्वान साधु द्विजेम-

२३ । णीः हरिवंसः(शः) तत्सुतः साधुराधी वदान्यो दान
सू(शू)रा(रो)पि विद्वान(न्) द्विजव-

२४। रोत्तमः। स सम्यक् ब्राह्मणायास्मै च्चविपे(प्रे)न्द्रः
प्रदत्तवानो ब्रघु-

२५। लाखण्डके अमरापुर सिद्दिपुर उमयपाटको(कौ) धर्म्मपुरा-
भ्यैभिर(रे)क॰-

२६। सा(शा)सितं। चतुःसीमा परिच्छिन्न' यस(शः): पुण्यवि-
वृद्धयो हिथि पुण्य-

२७। तमां प्राप्य पृ(य)था स(शा)स्त्र विधानतः। पुर्व्वस्यामस्य
सीमा माद्धव प्र(पु)र मा-

२८। मन्भूमिः पाषाण परिच्छेदः। दक्षिणपश्चिमात्यां विशो
कोयासिद्दा

२९। ग्रामन्भूमिः पाषाणाः परिच्छिन्नः उत्तरस्यां दिसि तेलनदी परि

३०। च्छेदः। एवमस्य चतुःसीमा ताम्ब्र(म्र) सा(शा)सनैकैः
कृता सजलु(ल) स्थ—

Third Plate (First Side)

३१। ल मस्य' च सर्व्वो(र्व्वो)पद्रव वजि(र्जि)तो मधुकाम्र
वनेस्त्री वैकन्न(एठ)नुक्तश्च(श्च)।

३२। तत्समं। पाटवोय' प्रदातव्य वार्षकस्य स्तद्धरो राज्ञः(ज्ञ: ?)
सा(शा)सनिके

३३। न्नैवनान्यत् किञ्चिदिति स्थितिः॥ ये ये भूपा भविष्यन्ति
पालन्यां।

३४। चस्ड हेरय'॥ न्यायतो हरणे दोष स्तत्रणान्मुनिनान्कृतः॥
मा भूत्

३५। फल स[']काव परदत्तेति पार्थिवाः। स्वदत्तात्फलमाविक्य'
परदत्ता च(नु)-

३६। पालने॥ वहुभिर्व्व(र्व्व)सुधा दत्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः।
यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि

३७। तस्य तस्य तदा फल' स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेत
वसुन्धरां। स विष्ठायां

३८। कृमिभूत्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यते। गामेकां स्वर्णमेकं च
भूमेरप्यर्द्ध म-

३९। ङ्गुलां(ल) [।] हरन्नरकमाप्नोति यावदाहूत संप्लव।
श्रीमत्कनकभञ्जस्य च(च)ण्ड-

४०। कावरणार्थिनः। राज्ञस्यास्य तृतीयेऽब्दे लिखित' ताम्रसा(शा)
सन' ॥ इमान्मुक्त[']द्य

४१। सा(शा)स्त्राणि पट्टनठ(ष्ट)कृतव हरत्। पिता गद्ध भक स्तस्य
मातास्यातृभ्य सूकरीति [॥]

Third Plate (Second Side)

४२। म्रक्षवालानुसा(शा)सन' मुत्कीर्णमिति ॥०॥ लि-

४३। खित' विज्ञानिनास्मनिपुणेनेति ॥७॥

NOTES

This copper plate charter had been long in possession of a Khond peasant of Baud. It was brought from him and given to Sri B. C. Mazumdar for examination. It contained three plates each measuring $8\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$. The diameter of the ring is $3\frac{1}{4}''$. It is closed in a lump of copper, shapped like the bud of a lotus,

The language of the charter is Sanskrit and scripts used in it may be called proto-Oriya. B C. Mazumdar writes- "though the plates are in good preservation and the letters engraved on them seem to be clearly brought out, some words could not be properly deciphered".

It is dated in the regnal Year of the king as Samvat3.



No. 44

BĀṆATUMVA PLATES OF NETTABHANJADEVA

1. Donor	Three queens of Neṭṭabhañja 1) Rājñī Kshatri Devī 2) Kaivarta Devī 3) Rājaputrī Meghāvali Devī
2. Title	Parama Māhes̀vara
3. Place of issue	Vārāḍḍā
4. Date	Regnal Year 26
5. Officers	1) Written by Vandya Devabhadra 2) Engraved by Dhārabhogika
6. Topography	1) Vāraḍḍā – (d) 2) Kāmverāla uishaya—(d) 3) Vaṇḍutuṅga – (v)
7. Donee	Vāsudeva Svāmī of Kauśika *gotra* and Vājasaneya-*Charaṇa* along with thirteen Brāhmaṇas who belonged to different *gotras* and *Charaṇas*
8. Authority	Edited by Pandit S. N. Rajguru in O. H. R. J. Vol, I, pp. 265-70 ff. Re-edited by Dr. D C. Sircar in E I. Vol. XXVIII, pp. 258-63 ff.
9. Remarks	

TEXT

First Plate (First Side)

१। ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] जटाधरः खण्डशशाङ्कशेखरः कपालमाला सितभस्मधूष(भ)रः [।]

२। स्फुरन्महापन्नगवद्धकङ्कनः(णः) सदा शिवंषो विदधातु शङ्करः [।।] द्विरदवर

३। तुरगपदातिपदोद्धूत बहल धवल धुलीवितानीकृत नभ[:]स्थलात

४। जाज्वल्यमान विविधरूचिर प्रहरणा वरणात् देवोद्यान ष-

५। न षण्डमण्डोपशोभितात स्पृष्ट तुष्ट प्रमुदित जनकालाहलात

६। कलिकलह डिम्बडम्बर तस्करदुर्भिक्ष रोगापगतात् प्रस्रवण-

First Plate (Second Side)

७। जलगम्भीरकन्दरान्तरविनसृत विचित्(त्र) पुष्पफल पादोपपेतात्

८। श्रीमद्वाराङ्गावासित विजय स्कन्धावारात् कुलङ्ग (?)* पसृत गुणवि-

९। स्तर प्रभावः स्वभूजा(ज)वलपराक्रान्त सकलारातिपत् विक्षोभि-

१०। ता प्रविहत प्रभावा(व) प्रसरः द्रुमराजकुल सम्भूतः नवनवति पु-

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* The letter 'ङ्ग' is not decipherable. The letter 'ङ्ग' found in the second line of the third plate obverse is different.

११ । रुषाम्बरा प्रच्छ(च्छि)न्न राभ्य(ज ?) सन्तति: प्रदान
प्रदान शूरत्[1] अनेक शतसहस्र गो कवली[2]

१२ । घनप्रदायी अनेक ताम्रपटकाङ्कित द्विजकरसमर्पित
भूवनतल अ-

Second Plate (First Side)

१३ । परलोक आरोपित एव हि(द्वि)नय:[3] सा त्राघ(द्ध)र्मं इव
आचार्य्यं इव

१४ । कृत युग इव विनय इव पितेन च अनुकम्पमान प्रजा
ताम्रमकार प्र-

१५ । वृत्त: पूर्णान्दुवत् सौम्य[:] तेजस्वी शरदर्कवत् सागर-
इव गम्भीर[:] स्थिरधर्म्मा

१६ । सुमेरूवत् रघु नधु(हु)प मान्धात(तृ) कल्प: परमब्रह्मण्य-
पे(प,रम

१७ । माहेश्वरो माना(ता) पितृपादानुध्यात: प्रकटाभिधान:
श्रीनेट्टभञ्जदेव:

१८ । कुशली [।।] काम्वेराल विषये श्रीसामन्त महासा-
(मा)मन्त राजराजन(न्य)क राजपुत्रान्त-

१९ । रङ्ग कुमारामात्योपरिकतदायुक्त वर्त्तमान भविष्यदधिकरणा-

Second Plate (Second Side)

२० । नन्यांश्च राजपादोपजीविकान् यथार्हं['] सत्कृत्य समाज्ञापयति विदि-
२१ । तमस्तु भवतां एतद्विषय सम्बध(द्ध) वण्डुतुङ्गान्ना(ना)म ग्राम: चतु:-

1. It may be read as प्रधानशूर दत्तातनक —
2. The meaning of the word is not clear.
3. The letters here are not free from doubt. The letter 'ए' looks like 'स'.

२२ । सीमा परिच्छिन्न: करादानवर्जित: सर्वबाधापरिहृत: अकरीकृ-
२३ । त्य मस्माभि: कौशिकगोत्राय वाजसनेय चरणाय वासुदे-
२४ । वस्वामिने गोलस्वामिने आदित्यदेव यज्ञस्वामि छरम्पस्वामि
२५ । शिवस्वामि अपर छरम्पस्वामि गोपेन्द्रस्वामि कयारस्वामी
२६ । छरम्पस्वामि-

Third Plate (First Side)

२७ । नाराया(य)णस्वामि घोयिस्वामि जयस्वामि अपरजयस्वा-
२८ । मि रविङ्गणस्वामि पञ्चो द्विज(जो)त्तमेभ्य: नाना गोतृचरणेभ्य:
२९ । सलिलधारापुरस्सरेण विधिना रान्ति[1] त्त्रित्ति(त्री)देवी चैवत देवी
३० । रजपुत्ति (त्री) मेघावलीदेवी असुवो[2] नृपतिलब्ध प्रसादानु-
३१ । ज्ञेभ्यो देभ्य: परलोकगमन पाथेय स्व स्वर्गगमन सोपान
३२ । मालाधिगतये प्रतिपादित: तद्भवहूत: सोमत्तयाय पुण्याभि-
३३ । वृद्धि ताम्रपट्टकदर्शनात् यथाकाल फलसधीकृत्योप:(व)

Third Plate (Second Side)

३४ । णं(एणं)नेभ्य: नृपगौरवात् देयानुरोधाद्(त्) चं(च)न्द्राक क्षिति-
३५ । समकाल:(लं) नर्कैश्चिद् विधात करणीय॰ । उक्त॰ च धर्मे(र्म्मे)शास्त्रे [।।] माधु-

1. Read राणी or राज्ञी ।
2. Read आभ्यो ।

३६। [द] फल शङ्कावः परदत्तेति पार्थिवाः, स्व दानात्
फलमानन्त्यं प-

३७। रदत्तानुपालने ।[।] षष्टि वर्ष सह{मह}* स्राणि स्वगे(र्गे)
मोदति भू-

३८। मिदः [।] आक्षेप्ता [चा]नुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके
वसेत् [॥] इति कमलदलां-

३९। ति(बु) बिन्दुलोलां श्रियमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्यजीवितं च [।]
सकलमिदमुदाहृतं च बु-

४०। ध्वा न हि पुरुषैः परकीत(र्त्ति)यो विल(लो)प्या [॥]
संव[त] षट्(ड्)विंशति[त]मे राज्ये लिखितं

४१। बन्ध्यदेवभद्दे(द्रे)ण उत्कीरित[ं] धारभोगिकेन [॥]

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* The two letters 'मह' after 'सह' are superfluous.

NOTES

In 1949 one Raghunath Raut of Bāṇatumba Village near Bellaguṇṭha in Ganjam District found a set of copper plate inscription from under a field, which he was ploughing for agriculture purposes Sri Ananta Padmanabha Pattnaik of Tannaraḍā Village secured the plates from the owner and handed them over to Ananta Ratha, ex-Headmaster of Upendrabhañja High School, Bhañjanagar, who again, in 1950 handed over the plates to the late Chintamani Acharya, the then Vice-Chancellor of the Utkal University. In 1952 the plates were given to Sri S. N. Rajguru for examination, who edited them in O. H. R. J, Vol I, pp. 265-70 ff

The set consists of three copper plates each measuring about 9"×3½". They are attached to a copper ring, shouldered to a circular seal on which neither any emblem nor legend is traceable. The diameter of the ring is about 4".

The inscription is written in Sanskrit and the scripts employed may be attributed to the 8th century A. D. on palaeographical grounds. The Baud plates of Neṭṭabhañja published in J B. O. R. S. Vol. XVII, pp. 104-118 ff. also belong to the same period. According to Dr D C. Sircar, the king Neṭṭabhañja, who is the donor of the present grant and the Baud plates referred to above might be identically one and the same.

The important part of this inscription is the invocatory verse which is also found in Chhoti Deori Stone Inscription of Śankaragaṇa whose period is assigned to the first half of the 8th century A. D * The same verse is also found in lines 8 and 9 of an unpublished Stone Inscription of Brahmadeva,

* E. I. Vol. XXVII, p. 171.

now preserved in the Nagpur Museum. What caused the *praśasti* writers of Neṭṭabhañja of the Bhañja dynasty, Śaṅkaragaṇa of the Chedi and Brahmadeva of an unknown dynasty in adopting the same verse in their inscriptions, is not known. We presume this popular verse invoking Śiva was composed by some famous Saiuite Pandit of the 8th century or before when Śrī Śaṅkara started his teachings of *Advaitavāda* throughout India. Although we are not coming across this verse in any literary work, it is quite clear that the Saiva Acharyas used such verses, which influenced several poets of the royal courts.



No. 45

MADRAS MUSEUM PLATES OF THE TIME OF NARENDRADHAVALA

1. Name of the king ...	Rāṇaka Ghonghāka, son of Rāṇaka Vikāra and grand son of Rāṇaka Śrī Madhuvarāha.
2. Title	Rāṇaka
3. Place of issue	Dharaṇimpha
4. Date	?
5. Officers	1) Rājaputra-Vigraha 2) Mahāsāmanta-Kareṭhi 3) Khāṭāvādāmaya 4) Thākura Bahulā 5) Kaḍukulinga 6) Padmanābha, son of Pāṇḍi
6. Topography	1) Dharaṇimpha – (t) 2) Khiṇḍirasṛnga—(k) 3) Taḍesvara grāma – (v) 4) Gandhaṭapāṭi – (t) 5) Gomuṇḍa maṇḍala – (p)
7. Purchaser	Seḍā, son of Bhaṇḍāri Raṭiyā and the grand son of Kulaputraka Vaṇadeva, purchased the village named Taḍesvara grāma from the Bhañja king Śilābhañjadeva.
8. Purchasee	Thākura Konvi, Thākura Umbā and Dombi.
9. Authority	Edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in E. I. Vol. XXVIII, pp. 44-50.
10. Remarks	It is a 'Kraya Śāsana' or Sale deed.

TEXT

First Plate

१। [सिद्धम् ॥] लिएडरसिङ्के। श्रीनरेन्द्रधवलराज्ये।
गोमुण्डमण्डले। धरणिनिम्फ वि-

२। निसुत। नागवन्स। राणक श्रीमधुवराह। सुत राणक
श्रीविकार

३। । विकारसुत राणक श्रीघोंघाकेन। राजपुत्र विग्रह
शाहस्थेन। रुप्यकशो-

४। पधिना। क्रय शासनत्वेन। कुलपुत्रक वणदेव सुत।
भण्डारि रणिया

५। । तस्य सुत सेङा। श्रीशिलाभञ्जदेव किंवं। ठाकुर
कोन्वि ठाकुर॰

६। वन्बा। डोम्बि। स्योभनद्गगे वीर्न। रुप्यक म १० आ।
मा २ गु ४ [।]

७। तड़ेश्वर ग्राम। चतुषिमा पर्य्यन्तया। शसलिल वनकाननं
समेत। पुर्वे-

८। दिसेन। चाम्पासान्धि वृहद पाथर। पञ्चम्बाशान्धि।
गाड़ अर्द्ध श्रोत्रि-

९। प्राकछेद। दक्षिने गड़ प्राकछेद। पश्चिमेन
बोरिःतुपशान्ध। प-

१०। श्चिमवतरेन कोसु[म्ब]पाथर प्राकछेद। वृहत
पर्व्वते। ग[ल]-

Second Plate (First Side)

११। छिना प्रकृच्छेद। सृविड़ा पर्व्वत मध्य प्राकच्छेद।
सृविड़ा उत-
१२। रेना गलछिना पाथर प्राकच्छेद। उतर दिसेन। गुड़ेसर पा-
१३। थर खिमय। उतर पुर्व्व दिसेन। विणपाथर पर्व्वत
प्राकच्छेद। मा-
१४। हासामन्त करेठी। माहासामन्त अइचरा। सुत सोनप ख।
१५। टावादामय। ठाकुर वहुला कडुकुल्लिङ्ग एतत्तस-
१६। र्व्वंशश्रतेन। दायाद्यमण्डल विभ्रमेन। अशनक-
१७। पटाभावेन। गामोय' क्रयशासन' प्रदत। एतान विदि-
१८। तया। भाटपुत्र अकुर। भाटपुत्र वाघइ। भाटपुत्र क-
१९। वड्डिया। भाटपुत्र हिउ। माहाकुड्डपोलु। यावदण्डा भ-

Second Plate (Second Side)

२०। वेदभुमि। शमछेदा शुखोभनां। ताम्दयुगसहस्राणि
२१। रुद्रलोकञ्च तिष्ठति। सदताम्वा परदताम्वा यो हरे-
२२। ति वसुन्धरा। विष्ठायां कृमि भुता। पितृभि शह पच्यते।
२३। तटा कानां सहस्रेण। अस्वमेघ शतेन च। गोघ्र-
२४। सहस्रेण। मुमहर्ता न सुष्यति। जस्य जस्य यदा
२५। भुमि। तस्य तस्य तदा फल। हरते हारयते भुमि।
२६। मन्दबुधि तमावृत। स वधो वारुणै पासै।
२७। तिर्यंयोनिसु जायति। आदित्यो वरुणो विष्णु। ब्रह्मा

Third Plate

२८। सोम हुताशन[:] सुलपाणिस्तु भगवां। अभिनन्दन्ति सु-

२९। मिद'। गोब्राह्मण्य विस्वेभ्यः। राज्ञा सान्तिभंभवति। पिता-

३०। मोहापातेन। भोत्क(क्त)ष्य'। देशमर्य्यादया निठनात्तरम-

३१। धिकात्त[र॰]म्बा। सर्व्वैप्रमाणमिति। गन्धवपाडिवास्तठय-

३२। वणिक पाण्डि। सुत पद्मनाभ। शासन उदगिरितमिति

३३। (A number of daṇḍas together with a floral design indicating the end.)

NOTES

The findspot of the plates is not known. The plates are now preserved in the Madras Museum. The set consists of three oblong plates each measuring 6⅛" in breadth and 4" in height.

According to the editor the scripts of the inscription may be assigned to the 10th century A. D. The language of the charter is defective Sanskrit and is generally influenced by the local dialect.

We get in this inscription the name of Padmanābha, son of Pāṇḍi, who is seen in all the copper plate grants of Raṇabhañja and Śatṛbhañja issued from Dhṛtipura. Padmanābha was the engraver of the Sonepur plates of Raṇabhañja son of Śatṛbhañja and grand son of Śilābhañja alias Angaḍi. He was an inhabitant of Gandhaṭapāṭi which has been identified with modern Gandharāḍi in Baud. The inscription refers to one Śilābhañja who must have been Śilābhañja-I *alias* Angaḍi of Dhṛtipura.

It is a *Kraya* Śā*sana* which means a sale deed The village Taḍeśvara grāma is the subject of this *Kraya* Śā*sana*, which was situated in Gomuṇḍa maṇḍala in the kingdom of Narendradhavala. The kingdom of Narendradhavala was Khiṇḍiraśṛnga which is also known from the newly discovered C. P. grant of Narendradhavala.* He belonged to the Nala dynasty and ruled as a subordinate king under the Bhauma -

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* Vide the Oriya Magazine 'Navajivana' August - September, 1971, No. 5.

Karas. It is known from the present inscription, that the kingdom of the Nalas was adjacent to that of the Bhañjas The subject of the inscription is that, one Kulaputraka Vaṇadeva purchased the village from Śilābhañja through Rāṇaka Ghongbāka, son of Rāṇaka Vikāra and the grand son of Madhuvarāha who belonged to the Nāga family. This Nāga family was perhaps, ruling as small chieftains in small principalities like Gomuṇḍa maṇḍala under Khiṇḍirasṛnga maṇḍala of Narendradhavala. Their headquarters was at Dharanimpha.

The record is not dated, but on palaeographical grounds, it should be assigned to a date not much later than 10th century A. D.

No. 46

BĀRIPADĀ MUSEUM STONE INSCRIPTION OF ŚATṚBHANJA

1. Donor ... . Śrī Śatṛbhañjadeva.

2. Title ... ... ?

3. Place of issue ... ... Maḍārdā vishaya

4. Date ... ... ?

5. Officers ... ... ?

6. Topography ... ... Maḍārdā vishaya – (d)

7. Donee ... ... Lileśabhadrā Durggā (the Goddess).

8. Authority ... ... Edited by Sri S. N. Rajguru in O. H. R. J., Vol. I, pp. 178-179 ff.

9. Remarks ... ...

TEXT

L. १। ॐ मड़ार्दा विषये ति(ती)रे

L. २। ष(श)त्रुभञ्जेन दत:(त्त:)*[व:] लीलेशभट्टा

L. ३। दुर्गाया यावत्चन्द्रार्कं वर्त्तते ॥

* Read वत्तत: inorder to make the whole text verified in *Chhanda.*

SUPPLEMENTARY

No. A

DEOGAM COPPER PLATE GRANT OF ŚRĪ RAṆABHAÑJADEVA

1. Donor ... ... Śrīmad Raṇabhañjadeva, son of Śrī Durjayabhañjadeva, grand son of Śrī Vibhramatuṅga, great grand son of Śrī Raṇabhañjadeva and great-great grand son of Śrī Koṭṭabhañja.

2. Title ... ... Ashṭāśīti-sahasrādhipati, Mahā-maṇḍalādhipati, Mahārājādhirāja and Parameśvara.

3. Place of issue ... ... ?

4. Date ... ... Samvat Jasādevī (?) Pushya-Va di (?)

5. Officers ... ...
   1) Queen – Mahādevī Śrī Lāvaṇya-matī
   2) Yuvarāja – Śrī Vibhramatuṅga
   3) Pratihāra – Śrī Prajāpati
   4) Puraśreshṭhi – Śrī Viṣṇudatta

6. Topography ... ...
   1) Loi-vishaya—(d)
   2) Vā (Nā) upannā – (v)
   3) Itaṇḍā vishaya—(d)
   4) Ku (Tu) luvarhi—(v)

7. Donee ... ... Rāṇaka Śrī Umvasimha, son of Udayasimha great grandson of Daṇḍa-simha and who belonged to Maud-galyasa *gotra* and Panchārsheya-*pravara*

8. Authority ... ... Edited by Dr. Kunjavihari Tripathy and Dr. Nagendranath Pradhan, in the "Jhankara" May, 1974 No. II, pp, 207 – 210.

9. Remarks ... ...

TEXT

Obverse

१। स्वस्ति नमः शिवाय ॥ सकल भुवनैकनाथो भव भ-
२। य भिदुरो भवो भवानीश[:] विविध समाधि विधिज्ञः स-
३। र्व्वज्ञस्सः शिवायास्तु ॥ आसीत कोट्टाश्रमनाम न-
४। योधिष्ठान मुत्तमं मयूराण्डभवस्तस्मात् गण्दण्डो वीर-
५। भद्राख्यः। अष्टाशीतिसहस्रैस्तु मुनिभिः प्रार्थितः पु-
६। रा [।] तेषान्तु प्रार्थनां दृष्ट्वा रामदेवेन सेवितभुवो अष्टा-
७। शीतिसहस्रस्य ग्रामस्याधिपतिः कृतः। चक्रवर्त्ति स-
८। मः सर्वं (?) पः नः व्यवस्थितः प्रतिपक्षनिधनदक्षो
९। वशिष्ठ मुनि पालितो नृपतिः। आदिभञ्जः रिपु-
१०। दहनदावानलः शूरः। शुचिर्विनीतो जा [।] तः श्री-
११। कोट्टभञ्ज ( ) स्तस्य सुतः माण्डलिक शतार्च्चितचरणक-
१२। मलः श्रीरणभञ्जदेवोऽभूत् तस्यात्मजः शुचि
१३। प्रतापी कृतज्ञः सत्यवादी श्रीविभ्रमतुङ्गोऽभूत्।
१४। तस्य सुनुः हरचरणाराधनपरः गुरुदेव पूजकः
१५। श्रीदुजयभञ्जदेवोऽभूत्। तस्यात्मजः शूरः प्रता-
१६। पी विजितशत्रुः सत्यधर्मान्वितः युधिष्ठिरसमः प्रजा
१७। पालनतत्परः महामण्डलाधिपति-महाराजाधिरा-
१८। ज परमेश्वर[:] अष्टाशीति सहस्राधिपति श्रीमद्रणभञ्ज-
१९। देवपादैः महा महादेवी श्रीलावण्यमती। युवराज
२०। श्रीवीभ्रमतुङ्ग[:]। प्रतिहार श्रीप्रजापति[:]। पुरश्रेष्ठि श्रीवि-

Reverse

२१। ष्णुदत्तादि श(स)कलामात्य प्रभृती(ति) नामनुमतेन मातापि-
२२। त्रोरात्मनश्च धर्मयशोभिवृद्धये भगवत् भट्टारक

२३। शङ्कर समुदिशा। लोइविषय प्रतिवद्ध वा(ना ?)उत्रा प्रा-
२४। म इनएडा विषय प्रतिवद्ध कु(तु ?)लुवरइग्रामो चतुःसी-
२५। माविच्छिन्नो सजलस्थले सगत्तौ वरौ साम्बमधुको
२६। सर्वबाधावर्जितौ अचेटभट्ट प्रवेशौ दण्डसिङ्ग
२७। प्रपौत्राय उदयसिङ्ग पुत्राय मौद्गल्यसगोत्राय
२८। पञ्चषय प्रवराय राणक श्रीउम्बसिंहाय चन्द्रा-
२९। र्कक्षितिसमकालोपभोगार्थं ताम्रशासनीकृत्य प्र-
३०। दत्तौ। भाविभिश्च भूपविभिर्धर्मगौरवात् दानमि-
३१। दं परिपालनीयं। भूमिं यः प्रतिगृह्णाति यश्च भूमिं प्रय-
३२। च्छति उभौ तौ पुण्यकर्माणौ नियतं स्वर्गगामिनौ।
३३। आस्फोटयन्ति पितरो प्रगल्भन्ति पितामहा। भूमिदा-
३४। ता कुले जातः सनस्वाता भविष्यति। अस्मद्वशे परिक्षीणे
३५। यः कश्चिन्नृपति[ः] भवेत् तस्याहं पादलुप्तोऽस्मि ममद-
३६। त्तानुपालने। मा भूयः फलशङ्कावः परदत्ति-
३७। निपातिनः। यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फल।
स्वदत्तां
३८। परदत्ताम्बा यो हरेद्‌ वसुन्धरां स विष्ठायां कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभिः
३९। सह पच्यते। गामेकां स्वर्णमेकञ्च भूमेरप्यर्द्धमङ्गुलं हृ-
४०। रन्नरकमाप्नोति यावदाभूतसंप्लवं। सम्वत् जसा देव (?)
४१। पुष्य व दि। स्व—सुभीति (?) मो

NOTES

A single copper plate grant was discovered in the village Deogam near Kosaleswar of Keonjhar district while digging the earth by Sri Ramachandra Sahoo, a resident of Kesdurapal near Deogam. In 1973, Sri Chaitanya Bej, a teacher of Kesdurapal High School collected it from Sri Sahoo and gave it to Dr Nagendranath Pradhan of Regional College of Education for decipherment. It was jointly edited by Dr. Pradhan and Dr K. B. Tripathy in the local Oriya Magazine 'Jhankara' (May, 1974, p. 207–10 ff.)

It is a single plate measuring 8"×7". There are 20 lines of writing on the obverse and 21 lines on the reverse. The language of the inscription is Sanskrit.

At the end of the text, the date of the inscription is mentioned which is read by the editors as Samvat "Jasādevi" "Pushya va di" which bears no meaning. As there is no estampage or photograph of the inscription published in the magazine, it is not possible to read the correct date from the reading of the text. But, according to the editors, the inscription belongs to about 11th century A. D. from palaeographical point of view.

As regards the contents of the text, it throws new light on the history of the Bhañjas of Khijjinga Koṭṭa. It gives a long genealogical list of the donor, Sri Raṇabhañjadeva which altogether different from the genealogical lists mentioned in the copper plate grants of other Bhañja kings' Khijjinga Koṭṭa.

It describes Raṇabhañja as Mahāmaṇḍalādhipati, Mahārājādhirāja, Parameśvara and Ashṭāśiti-Sahasrādhipati. His chief queen was Srī Lāvaṇyamatī. The genealogy given in the grant is as follows :—

Gaṇadaṇḍa Virabhadra
|
Koṭṭabhañja
|
Raṇabhañja
|
Vibhramatuṅga
|
Durjayabhañja
|
Raṇabhañja.



No. 8

SUHAGPUR COPPER PLATE GRANT OF ŚRĪ NARENDRABHANJADEVA

1. Donor ... ... Śrīman Narendrabhañjadeva
2. Title ... ... ?
3. Place of issue ... ... Śrīmat Koṭṭa (?)
4. Date ... ... ?
5. Officers ... ... Heramvachandra who inscribed the grant.
6. Topography ... ... 1) Khijjinga maṇḍala—(p)
   2) Purvvakhaṛḍa—(d)
   3) Vāmvi-vishaya—(d)
   4) Daṇḍapañchaka—(v)
   5) Śrīmālava—(d)
   6) Vangura patana—(v)
7. Donee ... ... Bhaṭṭaputra Madhusūdan Śarman, son of Gopāla Śarman and grand son of Yātṛśarman belonging to Kāśyapa *gotra*, Jātakarṇṇa *pravara*, Taiteriya Śakhā of Yayurveda.
8. Authority ... ... Not yet published. It is to be published by Dr. K S. Behera.
9. Remarks ... ...

TEXT

Obverse

१। ॐ [स्वस्ति स]कल भुवन......वेदनाऽघो भवभय भि-
२। दुरो भवो भवानि(नी)[शः] .....विविध[समाधि] सर्वज्ञो वः शि-
३। वायास्तु:[न] ॥ आ[सी]त् कोट्याश्रम महातपाधिष्ठाने मा-
४। युराण्ड भीरवा गणदण्ड वि(वी)रभद्रात्त प्रतिपत्त निधन द-
५। त्तो वशिष्ट(ष्ठ) मुनि पालितो नृपतिः। तस्याति(द्वि)भञ्ज-वसे मा-
६। [न्या]ध(धी)र दण्डक त्वात शूर शु(शू)चि विनि(नी)तो जात श्रीक टभञ्ज
७। [देवा]न दानरूपत स(श)क्य सामन्त[नृ]पति सतार्चित चरणो
८। श्रीत[मपि] जगत्प्रथितः। तस्यात्मज स्मरसमो वलवां-(वान्) वि-
९। [धेत्र] ऽतत(त) यसः(शः) राजा धर्म्म इव(वा)वनि पाल[ने] रत्तणे
१०। च नित्य' रत कुशलकर्म्मविधौ प्र(प्र)शक्त श्रीमत्कोट्टाधिवास-
११। [कात] हर चरणाराधन त्तपित पाप श्रीमान्नरेन्द्रभञ्ज-देवसा(स्या)नुनय
१२। [' प्राप्ता शे] भूपालान् खिजिङ्गमण्डल प्रतिवद्ध पूवखण्डन्त[:] पा-
१३। ति वाम्बि विषये(य) प्रतिवद्ध दण्डप[ञ्च]क प्राम नामावि(भि)धानो मा-
१४। मोय' पु(पू)र्व्वविदित सीमा पर्य्यन्त[:] श्रीमालवान्ध[:] पाति वङ्गुर प-

१५ । [त]न ग्राम विनिर्गत यजुर्व्वेदे(द) तैत्री शाखाय जातकर्न्न प्रवरा-

१६ । य[काश्य]पस्य गोत्राय था[तृ]स(श)र्मणस्य नप्ता गो(गो)पाल सर्मण

Reverse

१७ । सुते स्वतवाय भटपुत्र [मधु]सूदन[सर्मणे] श(स)लिलधारा-

१८ । पुरस्कृत्याकरत्वेन मातापित्रोरात्मन[श्च] पुन्य यसा(शो)भि वृ-

१९ । द्धये प्रदत्तोस्माभिरुक्तश्च धर्मसा(शा)स्तृ(स्त्रे)ण [।] वहुभिर्व्वसुधादता(त्ता) रा-

२० । जभिः सगरादिभि[:] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि त(स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फलं [।]

२१ । मा भूद फलशङ्का च(व:) परदते(त्ते)ति पार्थिव(वा:) । स्वदता(त्तां) परदतां(त्ता)-

२२ । म्वा यो हरेत वसुन्धरां [।] स विष्ठाया [ं] कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभि[:]

२३ । सह पच्यते [।] चितिरिदं कुलदेव दृष्टय हत सं

२४ । चिरमिदं च नरवर[ं] सुकृतम(मि) द[न] निचितं क[:]वृते...

२५ । यदि वद्यति वे नल पातु ।[।] इति कमलदलाम्बु-

२६ । विन्दु लोला[ं] श्रियमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य जीवितञ्च[।] स-

२७ । कलमिदमुदाहृतं [च] बुध्वा न हि पुरुषै[:] परकीर्त्तयो विलो-

२८ । प्या ।[।] इति [॥] उत्कि(त्की)रिते(तो)यं सा(शा)सन[ं]

२९ । हेरम्बचन्द्रेणेति [॥]

NOTES

The reading of this copper plate inscription was supplied by Dr. Karuna Sagar Behera of Utkal University. It was informed by Dr. Behera that he got the plate from the village Suhagpur in Puri district. The history of its discovery is not known. It has not yet been published.

This is a single plate, the measurement of which is not known. It contains 29 lines of writing. The language of the inscription is Sanskrit. Although the record is undated, it may be placed in the first half of the 10th century A. D. as there is another copper plate grant of the donor, Śrī Narendrabhañja, which is dated in Bhauma Samvat 198, corresponding to the Christian era 929—30 A.D.



No. C

PHULBĀṆI PLATES OF RAṆABHANJADEVA

1. Donor	... .	Rāṇaka Śrī Raṇabhañjadeva, son of Śrī Śatṛbhañjadeva and grand son of Śrī Śilābhañjadeva.
2. Title	... ...	Rāṇaka, Parama Vaiṣṇava, Ubhaya-Khiñjalyādhipati.
3. Place of issue	... ...	Dhṛtipura
4. Date	... ...	Regnal Year 9
5. Officers	... ...	Jaiṇāga, son of Pāṇḍi who was a goldsmith and merchant.
6. Topography	... ...	1) Dhṛtipura (capital town) 2) Tulasidga vishaya – (d) 3) Kokaṭi—(v) 4) Varendri – (p) 5) Pundravarddhana—(p) 6) Dhroṇiāla puṇḍara—(v) 7) Āmvāḍa nadi – (r)
7. Donee	... ...	Bhaṭṭaputra Dāmuṇi Ghosa, son of Śrī Āghosa and grand son of Tosāveṇa who belonged to Ārishṭasen *gotra*, Panchārsheya *pravara*
8. Authority	... ...	Not yet published.
9. Remarks	... ...	Raṇabhañja granted another village in the same district of Tulasidga in his 24th regnal year which can be known from the Grant No 18.

TEXT

First Plate (Second Side)

१। स्वस्ति[1] स्वस्ति ॥ संहारकालहुतभुग्विकराल घोरसं-
भा(भ्रा)न्त किङ्कर कि(कृ)तान्त–

२। भिन्न[1] भिन्नान्धकासुर महागहनातपत्रः। तङ्कैरव[·]
हरवपुरुभ[2](र्भ)वतः प्र-

३। पातु:(तु)। दुर्वारवारणरणप्रतिपक्षलक्ष्मी हठग्रहण
सुप्रसृत प्र-

४। तापाः भज(ञ्जा)नराधिपतयो वहवो वभुवुरुद्धुतयोत्र
भुवि भु(भू)रि सह-

५। स्र संख्याः तेषां कुले सकल भु(भू)तलपाल मौलिमाला-
र्च्चितांघ्रियुग–

६। लो वंलवा[न] नृपोभूत:(त)। श्रीसि(शि)लाभञ्जदेव
प्रकटपौरु-

७। प रश्मी(श्म)चक्र निर्द्दारितारि हृदयोस्मि(स्य) पिता
नृ[प]स्य(:)। गाम्भिर्यें(र्य्ये)ण(न)

८। पयोनिधः [।] थि(धी)रतया भु(भू)मिः [।] वलेनानिल
ते[जो]भि[:] जलनोपमा(म) स-

९। मतया(:) (।) शुभि(भ्रै)यशोभि[:] शसि(शी) ॥ आस्मो(त्मा)
सर्व्वजगत्मन स्थितताया दत्त(त्ता)व-

१०। काशो वी(वि)य [अ]जातः (।) श्रीशत्रुभञ्ज इत्यतुलधिः
तस्यात्मज [:] स्व [य]म्भुवत ।

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1. Expressed by a symbol.
2. The letter 'रु' is superfluous.

११। अन्योन्य मदमानमिलित समुद्धत नृपचक्र चतुरङ्ग
बलक्षोभचलि-
१२। त धरामण्ड[ल] गजतुरगखुर निर्दारण प्रसरदतुल
धु(धू)लिवितान स'छ-
१३। न्न जन्याङ्गण गजस्कन्धवेदिका स्वयम्वरायात्त(त्) ॥
परिणि(णी)त जय-

Second Plate (First Side)

१४। लक्ष्मी समानन्दित पौरजनम(मा)नसः श्रीमद्भञ्जभु(भू)पतिः
पुराद्धति-
१५। पुरनाम्नः सरदमल धवलकर यशःपटलधवलो(लि)त
दिग्वदन(नो)
१६। अनवरत प्रवृत सम्मानदानानन्दित सकलजनो
अण्डजवंश(शा)-
१७। प्रभवः परमवैष्ण(न)[1]व मातापितृपादानुध्यात भञ्जामल-
कुलति-
१८। लक उभयखिञ्जल्याधिपति समधिगत पञ्चमहाशब्द महासा-
१९। मन्तवन्दित स्तम्भेश्वरि(री) लब्धवर प्रसाद(:)। राणक
श्रीरणभञ्जदेव-
२०। कुशली [।] इहैव खिञ्जलीमण्डले भविष्यद्राज राजनकान्त-
२१। रङ्ग कुमारामात्य महासामन्त ब्राह्मणप्रधाना[ं] अन्याश्च
२२। दण्डपाशिक चाटभाट वल्लभजातियान(न्) ॥ यथार्हं
मानतो[2](वि) बोध-
२३। यति समादिशयति चान्यतः(त्)। सर्वतः शिवमस्माकः(कम्)
वी(वि)दी(दि)तम् (म)-

1. The letter 'न' is superfluous.
2. The letter 'ध' is inserted below.

२४ । स्तु भवता:(तां) [।] तुलसीदुग वी(वि)स(ष)य प्रती(ति)-
वद्ध श्राम्बाड़नदी विमलजल वि(वी)-
२५ । जि(चि) प्रक्षालित तट कोकटीग्रामश्च(च)तु[:]सीमा
प्र(प)र्य(र्य्यं)न्त निध्य उप-
२६ । नीधि[1] सहित(तः) ।।* बिसु(षु)वशं(सं)क्रातो मातापित्रो-
रात्मज(न,स्व(श्र) पुण्या-

Second Plate (Second Side)

२७ । भिवृद्धये सली(लि)लधारा[:] ।।* पुर ।।* [:] सरेण
वी(वि)धिना । श्रारीष्ट-
२८ । सेन[2] गोत्र ।। पञ्चारी(रि)स(ष)य प्रवर ।। वरेन्द्रीमण्डल
वी(वि)नी(नि)र्गत ।।
२९ । मुण्ड(ण्ड्र) वद्धं नवास्तव्य ।। पुन ।। द्रोणीआलपुण्डर
वास्तव्य ।।
३० । भट(ट्ट)पुत्र दामुणी घोषो श्रीआघोस्य[3] सुत तोसावेण घो-
३१ । सा नप्त्रकेन । विधिविधानेन सविधेय['] ताम्ब्र(म्र)-
शासन['] प्रतिपादि-
३२ । तोय['] ।। पार[']पर्य(र्य्यं)क्रुलावतारेण यावद्वेदार्थं
वचनेन [।] यथा काण्डा[त्]-[1]
३३ । काण्डा[त्] प्ररोहति(न्ति) ।। साम्प्रतेन प्रतिनासी सहस्रेण
विरोहसि ।। एव[']
३४ । वुधा(ध्वा)पराद्धं श्च परतो वंशावतारेण यास्मदनुरोधा-
द्धर्मगौरवाच(च्च)न-

1. Read निध्योपनिधि ।

* Daṇḍas are unnecessary.

2. The name of the *gotra* is not legible.

3. The name is not complete.

३५ । केन चित्स्वल्पापि वाधा करणीया ॥ तथावोक्त धमशास्त्रेषु ॥
पा(फ)लं कृष्टा(ष्ट्वा)महो द-

३६ । द्या[त] सविजं स(श)स्यमेदिनि(नो) ॥ याव[त]सूर्य्य-
कृता[ ]लोके तावत्सर्गं[1] महीयते [।]

३७ । वेदवाक्यस्मयोजिह्वा वदन्ति रि(ऋ)षिदेवता[:] ॥ मु(भू)मि-
हर्त्ता तथान्य च(श्च) आ-

३८ । हो मा हर मा हर[।] यथाप्सु(प्सु) पती(ति)त[ं] शक्र[ं]
तौ(तै)लविन्दु विसर्पति । एवं

३९ । मु(भू)मी(मि) कि(कृ)तं दान[ं] स(श)स्ये स(श)स्ये
प्ररोहती(ति) [।] आदित्योवरुणोवी(वि)ष्णु

Third Plate (First Side)

४० । ब्रह्मासोमहुताशन[:] । शुलपाणिस्तु भगवां(न) अभि-
नि(न)न्दन्ति मु(भू)मिद[:]

४१ । आस्फोटयन्ति पितर[:] । प्रवल्गयन्ती(न्ति) पितामहा[:] ।
भु(भू)मिदाता कुलेजाता(त)[:]

४२ । स न त्राता भविष्यती(ति) [॥] वहुभी(भि)वंसुधा
दा(द)ता(त्ता) राजभि[:] सगरादी(दि)भि[:]

४३ । मा भूद फलस(श)ङ्का[:] परदत्तेषु पालीत । यस्य यस्य
यदा मु(भू)-

४४ । मी(मि) स्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं [।] स्व दत्ता परदत्ताम्वा
यो हरेद्वसुन्धरा[ं] स-

४५ । षी(ष्टि)ष्ठाया[ं] कृमी(मि)भु(भू)त्वा पितृभि[:] सह
पच्यते(:) । हिरण्यमेकं गा-

४६ । मेक भूमिमप्यर्द्धमङ्गुलं [।] हर[ं] नरकमायाति(:) (।) याव-

1. Read तावत् स्वर्गे ।

४७। दाभु(भू)त संस्रवः। मु(भू)मी(मि) यः प्रतिगृह्णाति
य श्च मु(भू)मि प्रय-

४८। च्छति [।] उभौ तौ पुण्यकर्माणो(णौ) नी(नि)[य]तौं(तौ)
स(स्व)र्गगामी(मि)नो(नौ(:) [॥] हरते हार-

४९। यते भु(भू)मी(मि) मन्दबुद्धिस्तम(मो)वृतः [।] सबद्धो
वारुणैः पाशै[:]स्तिर्यग्यो-

५०। नी(नि)षु जायते(:) [।] मा पार्थी(थि)व कदाचि[त्]
ब्रह्मस्वं मनसादपी(पि) [।] अनो(नौ)ष-

५१। धमभैषज्य' एतत् हलाहल' विषः(') [।] अविष'
विषमी(मि)त्याहु ब्र-

Third Plate (Second Side)

५२। ह्मस्वं विष['] उच्यते [।।] विषमेकाकी(कि)नोंहन्ति
ब्रह्मस्व' पुत्र पौत्रीक['] ॥ लो(लौ)-

५३। ह चु(चू)र्णाश्मचु(र्ण)ञ्च विषञ्च ज्व(ज)रये नरः [।]
ब्रह्मस्व' त्री(त्रि)षु लोकेषु

५४। क[:] पुमा[न्] ज्व(ज)रमी(यि)ष्यति(:) [।।] वाजपेय
सहस्राणि म(अ)श्वमेधशतानी(नि) च

५५। गवां कोटी प्रदानेन भु(भू)मिहर्त्ता न शुध्यती(ति)(:) [।]
इति कमलदलाम्बु-

५६। बिन्दुलोला['] श्री(श्रि)यमनुची(चि)न्त्य मनुष्य
जी(जि)वितञ्च सकलमी(मि)-

५७ । दमुदार्द्ध[त]श्च वुधै:(ध्वा)(:) न हि पुरुषैः परक्कि(क्को)-
र्त्तयो विलोप्या

५८ । विजयराज्ये सम्बत्सरे नम(व)मे उत्कि(त्की)र्न(र्ण)ञ्च
वणिक सुव-

५९ । र्णकार जइणागकेन पाण्डिसुत लाञ्छित
महाराजकीय

६० । मुद्रेण ॥*

* After the letter मुद्रेण there is a floral design followed by two Dandas.

NOTES

This copper plate grant was originally discovered from the village Harekrishnapur of Phulbani district and deposited with Sri R Samal, Headmaster, Gopabandhu M. S School, Harekrishnapur who later on handed it over to the District Welfare Officer, Phulbani. Sri R. P. Mahapatra, Curator, Orissa State Museum brought the plates from Phulbani for their preservation in the Museum.

There are three copper plates hinged on a copper ring with a seal. The measurement of the plates are as follows—

First plate — 16.1×10.1 c m.
Second plate— 17×10.8 c.m.
Third plate — 17×10.5 c.m.

The diameter of the ring is 8 c m. and the seal is 4.5 c.m. The seal contains the emblem of a crescent at the top a couchant bull at the bottom and the legend Śrī *Raṇabhañja-devasya* in the middle. The plates are in good state of preservation.

The charter is written in Sanskrit The scripts resemble the other records of Raṇabhañja and may be attributed to about 10th century A D It was issued in the 9th regnal year of the donor. The record reveals that Śivanāga, son of Pāṇḍi, the goldsmith engraved some copper plate grants of Raṇa-bhañja, had a brother named Jaināga, the engraver of the present charter. The grant was issued on the occasion of Viṣuva Saṁkrānti. The donee of this grant migrated from Varendri-maṇḍala which is identical with Varendra of Bengal

INDEX

(A)

Page

(N)

(R)

Page

Page	Line	For	Read
139	2	परिवेषोज्जित्या	परिवेषोज्जित्य
142	2	Melcalfe	Metcalfe
180	12	Add "and" after	"grammatical"
191	21	Bhāradvāya	Bhāradvāja
208	6	Uthāṇa	Utthāna
219	8	Vaishyvām	Vaishyavāṇi
250	6	Saiuite	Saivite
262	23	Add "is" after "which"	
262	25	Add "of" after "kings"	
268	15	Dhroṇiāla puṇḍara	Droṇiāla-puṇḍara
282	18	Dakshiṇapatna	Dakshiṇāpatha
284	2	Drumarājakala	Drumarājakula
286	16	C. H. Ojha	G. H. Ojha
289	15	Khijjing koṭṭa	Khijjinga koṭṭa
289	20	Khichinga kooṭṭa	Khichinga koṭṭa
293	27	Muṇḍmola	Muṇḍamola
296	5	Rājaputri Meghāvalideva	Rājaputri Meghāvalidevī
300	14	Satsbhañja	Satrubhañja